

Country Life

AUTUMN NUMBER

OCTOBER 7TH 1939

PRICE ON **25** ING
CENTS



" . . . IN ENGLAND NOW, THE GOOD EARTH BREAKS BENEATH THE PLOUGH "

MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Advertisements for this column are accepted AT THE RATE OF 2D. PER WORD prepaid (if Box Number used 6d. extra), and must reach this office not later than Friday morning for the coming week's issue.

All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," Southampton Street, Strand, London.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR COUNTRY HOUSES, FACTORIES, FARMS, Etc.—No Emptying of cesspools, no solids, no open filter beds; everything underground and automatic, a perfect fertiliser obtainable.—WILLIAM BEATTIE, 8, Lower Grosvenor Place, Westminster. (Tel.: Vic. 3120.)

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BE TALLER!—Write, Ross, Height Specialist, Scarborough.

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GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued.)

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GARDENING

Illustrated

A COUNTRY LIFE PUBLICATION

The paper for the experienced amateur and professional gardener

This week's issue (October 7th) contains the following articles:—

EVERY FRIDAY

3D.

On Sale at all Bookstalls and Newsagents, or a specimen copy can be obtained from:—

GARDEN TULIPS, By G. R. Barr
SOME ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS
THE GREENHOUSE IN WAR-TIME
OCTOBER IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN
THE PRODUCTION OF EARLY VEGETABLES BY THE USE OF CLOCHES

in addition to the *Plantsman's Notebook*, *Correspondence pages*, and other weekly features.

The Publisher, "Gardening Illustrated," 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2

COUNTRY LIFE

THE JOURNAL FOR ALL INTERESTED IN COUNTRY LIFE
AND COUNTRY PURSUITS.

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KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

Telephone:
Mayfair 3771 (10 Lines)

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OCCUPYING A GLORIOUS SITUATION ABOUT 250 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL

FACING SOUTH AND WEST, ON SANDY LOAM SOIL.

The brick-built Residence has had large sums of money expended upon it during the last few years and is now in excellent order.



It is approached by a drive and contains: Entrance hall, lounge, 2 reception rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms, and 5 bathrooms.

Companies' electric light and gas; central heating; ample water supply; modern drainage. Stabling and Garage. 3 Cottages.

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GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE

("An ancient House of Old Windsor Forest.")

HALL AND 4 RECEPTION ROOMS.

15 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.

3 BATHROOMS.

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BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, WITH MATURED OAKS, including a MINIATURE PARK. IN ALL 10 ACRES.

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Safe and secluded area. In an elevated position. Railway Station 2 miles.



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6 best bedrooms, 3 dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms and servants' bedrooms, 4 good reception rooms.

Central Heating. Hard tennis court and beautiful grounds with walled garden.

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All on 2 floors.

Pretty grounds.

Kitchen garden.

Electric light.

Main water.

Good stabling and 3 cottages.

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8 bedrooms, 4 good bathrooms and shower, 4 reception rooms.

All up-to-date requirements. Central heating. Stabling for 6. Garage.

Well-timbered Grounds.

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A MODERNISED STONE-BUILT GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

containing 11 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, hall and 3 reception rooms.

Central heating throughout.

Fitted basins; electric light to House and Model Farm buildings.

Garage. Cottages. Hunting. Golf. Polo.



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Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Garage for 2 cars.

THE GARDEN is studded with fine old trees, tennis court, lawns, orchard, kitchen garden, rose garden, flagged terrace, orchid house.

ABOUT 3½ ACRES. To be Sold Freehold.

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A.R.P. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

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SOLIDLY-BUILT HOUSE

standing well up with magnificent views, with about 20 well-proportioned rooms, 4 bathrooms.

Central heating. Electric light. Company's water.

GARAGE. STABLING. COTTAGES, Etc.
Inexpensive Grounds, tennis court, walled kitchen garden, orchard, parkland.

ABOUT 68 ACRES

Would be Let Unfurnished for 3 Years or Sell Freehold

Illustrated particulars from Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (10,062.)

40 MILES W. OF LONDON

Adjoining a Golf Course.



ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE in excellent order throughout, and approached by 2 drives.

Accommodation, on 2 floors only, comprises lounge hall, 3 reception, 13 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Central heating. Co.'s electricity, gas and water. Main drainage.

Stabling and Garage. Lodge. 2 Cottages.

Well-wooded Grounds; kitchen garden, grass court; woodland.

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NEAR ASHDOWN FOREST

Close to a Village Green.



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Inexpensive to maintain and in perfect order.

Well-built Residence with 4 reception rooms, 5 best bedrooms, 3 or more secondary and servants' rooms, 2 bathrooms.

Companies' electric light, power and water.

Well-timbered Gardens and Grounds,
with fine old yews, tennis lawn.

Pasture and Woodland. Cottage. Garage. Stabling.
Golf at Forest Row.

Price £4,500. For Sale Freehold. Would also be Let.

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DORSET COAST

Premier Position in Lyme Regis.



Lovely views over the harbour and the coastline towards Portland.

STONE-BUILT HOUSE

thoroughly up to date and in first-rate order.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, recreation room, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.

Garage. All main services.

Beautiful Terraced Gardens, quite secluded and with uninterrupted sea views, greenhouse and kitchen garden.

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Exceptional Opportunity.



Delightful old Tudor House of character, dating from the XVIIth Century, mellowed with age, and containing much old timbering.

4 period reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.

Central heating. Companies' electric light, water and gas.

Range of Picturesque Buildings.

Old thatched Barn.

Garage for 2 cars.

Old-world gardens, some fine trees, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden; pastureland.

ABOUT 17 ACRES. Could be divided. LOW PRICE
Might be Let.

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Telephone: Regent 8222 (15 lines).

Telegrams: "Solantet, Piccy, London."



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IN A DELIGHTFUL AND FAVOURITE DISTRICT, ABOUT 1 MILE FROM STATION

A MOST CHARMING PICTURESQUE CONVERTED FARMHOUSE
ON HIGH GROUND COMMANDING FAR-REACHING VIEWS OVER THE DORSETSHIRE DOWNS.

LOUNGE HALL.
3 RECEPTION ROOMS.
10 BEDROOMS.
2 BATHROOMS and
COMPLETE OFFICES.

Own electric light. Co.'s available.
Council's and own water supply.
Central heating.

GARAGE for 3 cars.

STABLING for 5.

Man's room.



ATTRACTIVE GARDENS
AND GROUNDS.
WITH TENNIS LAWN, VALUABLE
RICH PASTURE LANDS.

In all about

115 ACRES

HUNTING WITH SEVERAL PACKS.

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Recommended from personal inspection
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GLORIOUS POSITION ON SANDY SOIL, WITH A SUPERB VIEW OF THE DOWNS.

All the sitting rooms and principal
bedrooms face south.

THE WHOLE OF THE
ACCOMMODATION IS ON 2 FLOORS.

Spacious lounge hall.
Lounge, 22ft. by 17ft.
Dining room, 22ft. 6in. by 15ft. 4in.
Third room, 20ft. 6in. by 14ft. 8in.
9 bedrooms.
Dressing room.
3 bathrooms.

Central heating.
Co.'s electric light and water.

GARAGE. LODGE.
STABLING. COTTAGE.



LOVELY GROUNDS.

TERRACE, TENNIS and other LAWNS.
Flower and kitchen gardens.

ORCHARD. WOODLAND.
MEADOWLAND; in all about

17 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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BENTLEY HOUSE, HALLAND, SUSSEX

Close to the Village. 4 miles from Uckfield.
6 miles from Lewes.

8 bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms.
Complete domestic offices.

Co.'s electricity. Good water supply.
Modern drainage.

GARAGES.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND
GROUNDS.

PASTURE AND WOODLANDS.

In all about **84 ACRES**

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE

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500ft. up. On southern slope. Magnificent views.

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Spacious hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 principal bedrooms,
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Central heating. Electric light.

Co.'s gas and water.

STABLING. GARAGE.

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AND GRASSLAND.

In all about

21 ACRES

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A DIGNIFIED GEORGIAN HOUSE

WITH PANELLIED ROOMS AND OTHER
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RURAL BERKSHIRE

7 miles from Reading. 45 minutes London.

SET IN BEAUTIFULLY-TIMBERED GROUNDS.

Approached by drive. Lounge hall, billiard room, 3
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Electric light. Central heating.

Main gas and water.

GARAGE for 5. STABLING.

SMALL FARMERY.

Tennis court, walled kitchen garden, orchard and
paddocks.

ABOUT 32 ACRES

**FOR SALE BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES
AT A BARGAIN PRICE**

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SUSSEX COAST

With beautiful uninterrupted views over the Channel.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

Containing:

Hall, cloakroom, 3 large reception rooms (all facing South
and overlooking the sea), 7 bedrooms (fitted washbasins),
3 bathrooms.

All main services.

GARAGE.

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of about AN ACRE with lawns, rockery, kitchen garden,
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PRICE £3,950 FREEHOLD

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NEAR FAMOUS SURREY GOLF LINKS

In a quiet situation under a mile from Station and
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CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

Drive approach, galleried hall, billiard room, 2 other
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rooms, 3 bathrooms, etc.

Central heating. All main services.

GARAGE.

LOVELY GARDENS

most tastefully laid-out. About

1½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (REGent 8222.)

FOR SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

AT A TEMPTING PRICE THE MEADOWS, BETCHWORTH, SURREY

Between Reigate and Dorking. In unspoilt country.
22 miles from London.

VERY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

4 reception, billiard or dance room (42ft. by 20ft.), 8 bed
and 3 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

Co.'s electric light and water. Main drainage.

GARAGE. STABLING. LODGE.

BUNGALOW, etc.

SINGULARLY CHARMING GARDENS
with fine old trees and shrubberies, tennis court, etc.,
sloping to a SMALL STREAM.

In all

ABOUT 2½ ACRES

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Much sought-after Sporting District, with facilities for first-rate Fishing, Hunting, Shooting, and close to Golf Course.

CLOSE TO DOWNS

PANORAMIC VIEWS.

South aspect. Secluded, amidst Charming Matured Gardens, and Pasture.



UP-TO-DATE COUNTRY HOUSE OF MERIT

4 reception, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main electricity. Central heating.

STABLING. SQUASH COURT.

60 ACRES

Highly recommended by OSBORN & MERCER from personal inspection. (17,122.)

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Secluded, amidst beautifully timbered old Grounds of about 10 ACRES. For Sale.

Interesting Old Manor House
of 9 bedrooms, etc. All Modern appointments.
Stabling. Cottage.
BOUNDED BY RIVER WITH TROUT FISHING.
(M.2125.)

CHILTERN HILLS

In unspoilt surroundings with fine panoramic views.

A Delightful Country Residence
approached by a carriage drive with Lodge.
Lounge hall, 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, bathroom.
Modern conveniences. Stabling. Garage. Hard Tennis Court. Paddock. Wood.

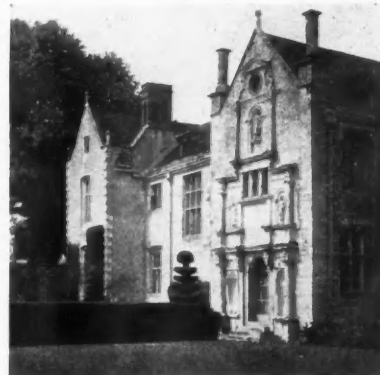
20 Acres

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER.

For Sale

BEAUTIFUL OLD DORSET MANOR HOUSE

The scene of Thomas Hardy's novel, "Far from the Madding Crowd." The subject of illustrated articles in architectural books and "Country Life."



4 reception, 12 bed and dressing rooms (5 with lav. basins), 3 bathrooms, etc.
Up-to-date with Electric Light and Central Heating.
Main Water available, etc. Gravel Soil.

Charming Old-World Gardens, bounded by a Trout Stream
30 OR UP TO 334 ACRES.

Sole Agents: OSBORN & MERCER. (17,062.)

DORSET

For Sale, this

Well-appointed House

Hall, 4 reception, 12 bed and dressing rooms (with fitted lav. basins), 2 bathrooms.

Main electricity and water. Central heating.

STABLING. 3 COTTAGES.

350ft. up, with avenue carriage drive with Lodge, and surrounded by

Beautifully Timbered Old Grounds and Park of 50 Acres

For Sale at the very moderate price of £10,000. Inspected and recommended by OSBORN & MERCER. (15,890.)

BLACKMORE VALE HUNT.

Two hours by train from Town.



A.R.P.

NORTHANTS

In a splendid social and Hunting District, convenient for a good town.

An Excellent Small Georgian Country House

containing Lounge, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Electric Light. Excellent Water Supply, and other modern appointments.

Stabling. Garage for 2 cars. Standing high, in finely timbered Old Gardens, paddock, etc.; in all over 2 Acres.

ONLY £1,900

Ideal for anyone requiring a small inexpensive Country House, in "safe" rural surroundings, yet by no means isolated.

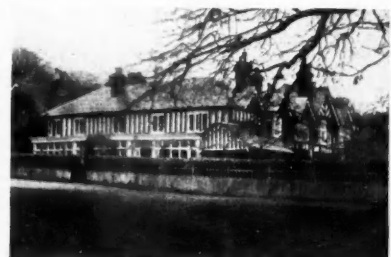
Agents: OSBORN & MERCER. (M.2122.)

HANTS

In an entirely secluded situation convenient for a main line station.

SURROUNDED BY WOODLANDS.

On gravel soil. Southerly aspect. Carriage drive approach.



Up-to-date with Electricity, Central Heating, Parquet Floors, fitted lav. basins in bedrooms. Tiled offices, etc.

4 reception. 10 bedrooms. 3 bathrooms.

STABLING. 2 COTTAGES. 30 ACRES.

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER. (17,132.)

COMPACT RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE IN SOMERSET

In the Blackmore Vale Hunt, and convenient for Main Line Station.

800 ACRES

including several Farms, Village Inn, Woods, etc., and producing (irrespective of House, Woods and Lands in hand) an

INCOME OF OVER £1,100 P.A.

There is a

HANDSOME GEORGIAN RESIDENCE IN PARKLANDS

having 11 principal bedrooms, servants' rooms, etc.

Modern Appointments. Sandy soil.

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SURREY — LEITH HILL

district, amidst unspoiled rural surroundings.

Architectural Gem, dating back to the XIIIth Century



In the centre of its own lands, and containing 4 reception, 10 bedrooms, 3 luxurious bathrooms, model offices.

UP-TO-DATE AND LABOUR-SAVING COTTAGE.

SWIMMING POOL. HARD TENNIS COURT. Pasture and Woodland.

40 Acres

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER. (17,128.)

Telephone No. 1
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(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
12, Victoria Street,
Westminster, S.W.1.

OXON ON BERKS BORDERS

IN AN UNSPOILABLE POSITION WITH DELIGHTFUL VIEWS.
THIS PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE



3 reception.
8 bed and dress.
3 baths.

Main Services and
Central Heating.

CHARMING
GARDENS.

In all about

47 ACRES

FOR SALE
FREEHOLD

Further details of Owner's Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A.4682.)

HAMPSHIRE

TO BE SOLD OR LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
THIS PICTURESQUE TUDOR STYLE HOUSE



Architect designed for
easy running.

4 bed (2 fitted basin),
bath, 2 reception
rooms.

Main electric light
and water.

GARAGE.

PRETTY
WELL-TIMBERED
GARDEN.

Tennis court, paddock
In all about

2½ ACRES.

PRICE £2,500.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C.3200.)

WILTSHIRE DOWNS

2½ miles Station and Golf. Fishing in district.
1,200 ACRES SHOOTING ADJOINING.

FINE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Redecorated and
Modernised.
12 bed, 4 bath, 4
reception rooms.
Electric light.
Central Heating.
GARAGE.
Stabling 5 (or more).
3 Cottages
(Let at £200 p.a.).

CHARMING
GROUNDS.
PASTURE AND
WOODLAND.

128 ACRES



TO BE LET FURNISHED. MIGHT BE SOLD.
GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A.3471.)

BERKS—WILTS BORDER

12 MILES NEWBURY

1 MILE STATION AND ADJOINING VILLAGE.



£2,175. FOR SALE, THIS NICE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE

Standing in 1½ ACRES of matured Grounds and Paddocks.

7 BED, BATH, and 3 RECEPTION ROOMS.

"Aga" Cooker. Company's electric light.

GARAGE (3 cars).

Coarse Fishing.

Owner's Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A.4680.)

AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND ESTATE
AGENTS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS

LOFTS & WARNER

41, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telephone:
Grosvenor 3056
(5 lines)

SUFFOLK

A beautiful COUNTRY HOUSE on a private estate with shooting over 2,000 acres
if required. Easy reach Ipswich Station. One-and-a-half hours London.

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE



luxuriously moder-
nised and in beautiful
condition, containing
4 reception rooms,
10 bed and dressing
rooms, 7 bathrooms,
ample servants' rooms,
well-fitted domestic offices.

Main electricity.
Efficient central
heating.
Ample water.
Up-to-date drainage.
Gardener's cottage.
Men's quarters.
Garages. Stabling
and outbuildings.

The grounds are exceptionally attractive but not expensive to maintain. Well-
timbered with choice specimen trees and including grass lawns and flower beds,
ornamental pond, walled fruit and vegetable garden with greenhouses.

7½ ACRES (or more if required)

To be let on lease for a term of years. RENT £350 PER ANNUM, OR WITH
SHOOTING OVER 2,000 ACRES, £500 PER ANNUM.

Inspected and recommended by LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, W.1.
(Gros. 3056.)

EASY REACH DEVONPORT

SUBSTANTIAL STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

on high ground on private estate, comprising 4 good reception rooms, 10 bedrooms,
3 bathrooms, compact offices with servants' hall; main electricity, estate water,
telephone, good drainage; garage, stabling, outbuildings.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS surround the property, include walled kitchen garden
and extend to

ABOUT 2½ ACRES

TO LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

MODERATE RENT.

Owner's Agents, LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square. (Gros. 3056.)

COTSWOLDS

In attractive village, 4 miles market town, 8 miles Kemble Junction (London 1½ hours).

DELIGHTFUL STONE-BUILT FARMHOUSE

with 6 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, usual offices; estate water, main electricity
available;

Garage. Stabling. Barn.

PLEASANT GARDEN WITH LAWN AND FRUIT TREES.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED

Further particulars from Owner's Agents, Messrs. LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley
Square, London, W.1. (Gros. 3056.)

HAMPSHIRE

A FAMOUS COUNTRY SEAT

IS AVAILABLE FOR LETTING FURNISHED WITH OR WITHOUT
SHOOTING.

GEORGIAN MANSION

ABOUT 20 BEDROOMS IN ALL.

6 BATHROOMS.

FINE SUITE OF RECEPTION ROOMS.

AMPLE GARAGE AND STABLING AND OUTBUILDINGS.

EXTREMELY BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS

with river flowing through; hard and grass tennis courts.

VERY REASONABLE RENT TO GOOD TENANT

SHOOTING OVER ABOUT 5,000 ACRES IF REQUIRED.

GOLF COURSE ADJOINING ESTATE.

Personally inspected and recommended by LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley
Square, W.1. (Gros. 3056.)

BETWEEN WINDSOR AND ALDERSHOT

10 minutes station. 45 minutes London, electric service. Convenient reach several golf
courses.

SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT RESIDENCE

In quiet position, comprising 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
compact offices, including servants' hall; main electricity, gas and water.
ATTRACTIVE GARDENS, well timbered, and including some fine rhododendrons,
lawns, kitchen garden and woodland; in all about

2 ACRES

FREEHOLD

FOR SALE

Owner's Agents, Messrs. LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.
(Gros. 3056.)

HERTS—BEDS BORDERS

Rural village. Convenient main line station. Easy reach good golf.

ATTRACTIVE BRICK-BUILT HOUSE

with drawing room, dining room, small study, 5 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom,
usual offices; main electricity, water and drainage.

GARAGE, STABLING AND USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.

Small garden of just over ½ ACRE.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

£1,200

Further details from Owner's Agents, LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, W.1.
(Gros. 3056.)

Telephones :
Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)

CURTIS & HENSON

LONDON

Telegrams :
"Submits, London."

NEAR THE DORSET COAST

4 MILES FROM DORCHESTER.

125 MILES FROM LONDON.



THE ESTATE EXTENDS TO NEARLY 400 ACRES INCLUDING SOME VALUABLE WOODLAND
Home Farm with a Jacobean Residence, let with over 350 Acres at £300 per annum.

SEVERAL EXCELLENT COTTAGES.
RECENTLY PLACED IN THE MARKET FOR SALE.

MODERATE PRICE TAKEN

EVERY FACILITY FOR SPORT IN THE DISTRICT.

Confidently recommended from personal knowledge by CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1, who can supply all further details.

SMALL SPORTING ESTATE BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED IN FAVOURITE DISTRICT

Attractive residence of Tudor style occupying a sheltered position.

LOUNGE HALL, 4 RECEPTION ROOMS, 12 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS, 4 BATHROOMS.

CENTRAL HEATING. GOOD WATER SUPPLY. ELECTRIC LIGHT. GARAGES AND USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.

Well-timbered Grounds, forming a delightful setting for the Residence.



REDUCED PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

UNRIVALLED MODERN RESIDENCE ON THE BORDERS OF SUSSEX AND KENT



THE MOST ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OF ITS KIND IN THE MARKET TO-DAY
Designed by a well-known Architect.

PANELLED HALL.
4 RECEPTION ROOMS.
12 BED and DRESSING ROOMS.
5 WELL-FITTED BATHROOMS.
SUN LOGGIA.
MODERN DOMESTIC OFFICES.
Central heating throughout.
Main electricity and water.
ENTRANCE LODGE AND 2 COTTAGES.
GARAGE FOR 3 CARS.



Magnificently Timbered Grounds well matured with lawns bordering a lake of 3 Acres, and beyond merging into a wild garden and woodland.

FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 25 ACRES (MORTGAGE COULD BE ARRANGED)

Recommended by CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

IN A FAVOURITE SURREY DISTRICT

NEAR FRENTHAM PONDS AND HINDHEAD. LONDON JUST OVER 40 MILES.



MOST PLEASING RESIDENCE

built in the farmhouse style.
Up to date and in first-class order throughout.

3 RECEPTION ROOMS,
8 BEDROOMS,
2 BATHROOMS.

Main water, gas and electricity.

GARAGE (for 2 cars).
2 EXCELLENT COTTAGES.

Delightful playground.
LAWN TENNIS COURT.
PROLIFIC KITCHEN GARDEN.



Beautiful Grounds of very great charm. Fine woodland merging into heathland and several paddocks.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH FROM ABOUT 25 TO 72 ACRES

GOLF AT HINDHEAD.

RIDING OVER MILES OF COMMONLAND

Confidently recommended by the Sole Agents, CURTIS & HENSON. (16,432.)

(FOR A SCHOOL OR OTHER PURPOSES.) ABOUT 60 MILES NORTH WEST OF LONDON

A VERY SECLUDED HOUSE

WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BUCKINGHAM.
5 reception rooms, 20 bedrooms, 7 bathrooms.

Electric Light. Central Heating.

EXTENSIVE STABLING AND GARAGE.

Up-to-date Laundry. Model Farmery. 6 Cottages.
Pleasure Grounds with tennis courts. Rich grass park and woodland.

**IN ALL 200 ACRES
FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

(13,352.)

NEUTRAL AREA WEST OF LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HALL

TOTAL FLOOR AREA OVER 22,000 SQUARE FEET.

ABOUT 80 BEDROOMS.

AMPLE STORAGE SPACE.

FULLY EQUIPPED KITCHENS.

HARD TENNIS COURTS AND GARAGES.

IN 5 ACRES OF GROUNDS

TO LET

(15,068.)

14, MOUNT STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Telephone:
Grosvenor 1441 (three lines.)

CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS

LOVELY POSITION NEAR SOUTH DEVON COAST



FOR IMMEDIATE SALE PRIVATELY, OR AUCTION OCTOBER 25th.

A VERY ATTRACTIVELY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE
with a lovely view, 1½ miles from Exmouth.

7 BEDROOMS. 3 RECEPTION ROOMS. BATHROOM.

Main Services. Central Heating.

Garage. Delightful Gardens and Orchard, 1½ Acres.

A VERY EXCEPTIONAL LITTLE PROPERTY AT A BARGAIN PRICE.

Sole Agents: WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

300 FEET UP IN SURREY

RED HILL, 1½ MILES.



IMMEDIATE SALE ESSENTIAL

Owner purchased larger Estate.
4 BEDROOMS. 2 BATHS. 3 RECEPTION.

Garage. Stabling. Hard Court.

£2,950 WITH 3 ACRES

Inspected by WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

**ON OUTSKIRTS OF
OLD-WORLD HERTFORDSHIRE VILLAGE**

½ hour from London. 400ft. above sea level.
LOVELY OLD QUEEN ANNE MANOR



In faultless order
with all

Main services and
central heating.

8 bedrooms.

3 bathrooms.

lounge hall.

3 reception rooms.

Garages. Cottage.

Delightful but in-
expensive gardens,
hard tennis court,
paddock, nearly

3 ACRES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE OR BY AUCTION LATER

Sole Agents: WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

NEAR BRISTOL

**IN THE BEST RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT—HIGH UP
OVERLOOKING CLIFTON DOWNS**

**BEAUTIFULLY-APPOINTED STONE-BUILT
MODERN HOUSE**

IN PERFECT ORDER WITH EVERY UP-TO-DATE CONVENIENCE.

Passenger Lift. Constant Hot Water. All main services.
Choice Fireplaces.

BEDROOMS. 2 BATHROOMS. 3 VERY FINE RECEPTION ROOMS.

STAFF SITTING ROOM.

GARAGE FOR 4 CARS. CHAUFFEUR'S ROOM.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS OF ABOUT AN ACRE.

Recently the subject of enormous expenditure.

A LOW PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR QUICK SALE

Sole Agents: WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, London, W.1.

Telegrams:
TURLORAN, Audley
London.

TURNER LORD & RANSOM

127, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Telephone:
Gros. 2838
(3 lines.)

**TO BE LET FURNISHED
XIIIth CENTURY MANOR HOUSE**



In a secluded part of Northamptonshire.
**A PROPERTY OF HISTORICAL INTER-
EST.**—4 reception rooms, 14 bedrooms, 2 bath-
rooms, offices. Electric light; central heating. Garage;
stabling. Beautiful antique furniture.

LOW RENT TO GOOD TENANT.

TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, London, W.1.

SOUTH SIDE OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT



Sheltered from North and East.
**TO LET FURNISHED FOR 6 MONTHS OR
DURATION.**—TUDOR MANOR HOUSE. Hall,
4 reception rooms, 9 principal bedrooms (7 with lavatory
basins), staff rooms, 5 bathrooms, offices; with servants'
hall. Central heating; main electricity, AGA cooker,
Frigidaire, etc. Garage for 3; 2 loose boxes.
Hard court, attractive garden, walks through wooded
valley, etc.; kitchen garden.

Golf at Freshwater Bay. Private Bathing Beach.

SOUTH DORSET

South aspect. View to the Sea.



DELIGHTFUL THATCHED HOUSE—Charm
of age; modern comforts. **FOR SALE or TO LET,**
standing high in about 1 Acre. 5 bedrooms, bathroom,
2 sitting rooms. Garage; Co.'s water and electric light.
Immediate possession.

FREEHOLD £2,800

or might be Let Unfurnished on Lease.—Agents: TURNER
LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, W.1. (Gros. 2838.)

Also at
**RUGBY,
BIRMINGHAM,**

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

44, ST. JAMES'S PLACE, S.W.1. (Regent 0911).

**OXFORD,
CHIPPING
NORTON.**

SURREY (south of Guildford and in lovely rural
surroundings).—Picturesque and well fitted MODERN
HOUSE, set in pretty gardens in the centre of 26 ACRES
of pasture and woodlands. Hall, 2 reception, 3 bedrooms,
tiled bathroom, etc. 2 Garages. Main water, electric light
and power; radiators. £3,250 Freehold.

Recommended by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St.
James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.19105.)

ONE HOUR NORTH (splendid hunting centre
and convenient for main line expresses to all parts).
LOVELY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, standing in about
30 ACRES of finely timbered grounds and parklands.
9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, nurseries, etc. Central heating
and main electricity. All in first rate order. Splendid
stabling and outbuildings.—Recommended by the Sole
Agents: Messrs. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St.
James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.12,250.)

HANTS AND BERKS (Borders).—Lovely situation
in an unspoiled district convenient for Newbury
and Basingstoke. House suitable for conversion into
GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, with 2 sitting, 5 bedrooms,
bathroom, etc. Electric light. £2,500 WITH 116 ACRES,
chiefly pasture, intersected by a stream. Possession.
Agents: Messrs. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St.
James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.15,540.)

DEVON AND S. & W. COUNTIES
THE ONLY COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED REGISTER.

Price 2/6.

SELECTED LISTS FREE.

RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I.,
(Est. 1894.) **EXETER.**

ON THE CHILTERN.—OLD FARMHOUSE.
Reading 9 miles. 7 bed, bath, 3 reception. Stabling.
Barns. 2 Acres. Delightful situation. £3,400 or £175
per annum.

PEPPARD.—Open position with magnificent views.
SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE. 5 bed, bath,
3 reception, good offices. In all about 2½ Acres. Orchard,
etc. £3,000.

NETTLEBED.—Charming Small COUNTRY
HOUSE, occupying a unique position 700ft. above
sea level. 4 bed, bath, 2 large reception, sun lounge,
good offices. 3½ Acres. Main services. £3,250.

For further particulars of above apply, WRIGHT BROS.,
7 and 8, Harris Arcade, Friar Street, Reading. (Tel.:
3698.)

BOGNOR REGIS AND DISTRICT

SEVERAL

GOOD-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSES

TO BE LET and

FOR SALE.

Apply: TREGGAR & SONS, London Road and Aldwick
Road, Bognor Regis. (Tel.: 1770-2.)

HAMPSHIRE & SOUTHERN COUNTIES
17, Above Bar, Southampton. **WALLER & KING, F.A.I.**
Business Established over 100 years.

SALISBURY & DISTRICT.—ESTATE AGENTS.
MYDDELTON & MAJOR, F.A.I., Salisbury.

Telegrams :
"Wood, Agents, Wesdo,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

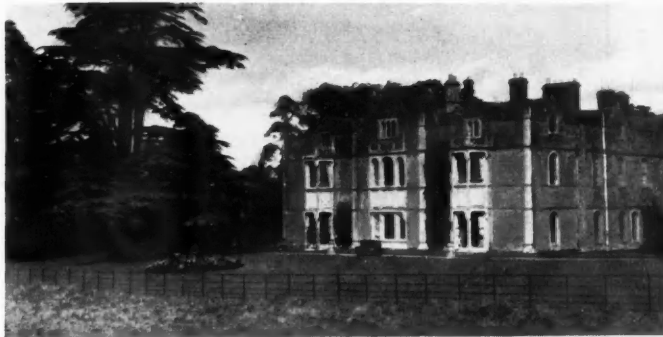
Telephone No. :
Mayfair 6341 (10 lines).

OXON—GLOS. BORDERS

(23 MILES FROM OXFORD)

**LARGE
STONE-BUILT HOUSE**
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Containing :
OVER 20 ROOMS AND
4 BATHROOMS
with
EXTENSIVE OUTBUILDINGS.



ELECTRIC LIGHT,
SOME CENTRAL HEATING
AND
GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

Apply :
JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley
Square, London, W.1. (Mayfair 6341),
or
BOSLEY & HARPER, Shipston-on-Stour,
Warwickshire. (Tel. : 2.) (5298.)

TIMBER SALES

ARRANGED
TO COMPLY WITH
GOVERNMENT CONTROL REGULATIONS

EXPERT ADVICE ON
GRADING AND VALUING
ALL CLASSES OF TIMBER

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

have Client Waiting to Purchase

FIRST-CLASS AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

No Commission required.

IMMEDIATE INSPECTION OF SUITABLE
PROPERTY WHERE PRICE IS QUOTED

Will Owners or Agents sending particulars please mark their letters "Personal" and address them to AGRICULTURAL ESTATE WANTED, c/o JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCE OR A.R.P.

Radlett 2 miles, Potter's Bar 4, Barnet 5
and St. Albans 5 miles.

All the principal rooms face south
and command lovely panoramic
views.

Beautifully appointed RESIDENCE

with
12 BED, 3 BATH and 4 RECEPTION
ROOMS and GOOD HALL.

APPROACHED BY A NICE AVENUE
CARRIAGE DRIVE WITH 2 LODGE
ENTRANCES.

HERTFORDSHIRE

WITHIN 15 MILES OF HYDE PARK CORNER.



MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT.
WATER AND DRAINAGE.
CENTRAL HEATING.

First-rate
GARAGE ACCOMMODATION and
STABLING.
2 LODGES.

LOVELY PLEASURE GROUNDS

with tennis and croquet lawns, walled
kitchen garden, and about 27 acres of
beautifully timbered parkland.

In all about
35 ACRES.

FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE

Inspected and strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (41,669.)

HAMPSHIRE

BEAUTIFULLY SITED HOUSE STANDING IN MATURED GARDENS OF REAL BEAUTY.

THE HOUSE IS WELL PLANNED
WITHOUT A DARK CORNER AND
FACES DUE SOUTH.

4 RECEPTION. 12 BEDROOMS.
3 BATHROOMS.

GOOD OFFICES.

Central heating.

Petrol gas lighting.

Excellent water supply.

Main light and water available.



WELL-STOCKED KITCHEN
GARDEN AND ATTRACTIVE
PLEASURE GROUNDS

on a Southern slope.

STABLING.

GARAGE.

FARMERY and 3 COTTAGES.

FOR SALE
WITH 5 OR 70 ACRES

Inspected and strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (Tel. : Mayfair 6341.) (60,630.)

JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

BOURNEMOUTH:

ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
 WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
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FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS
 BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON

SOUTHAMPTON:

ANTHONY B. FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
 T. BRIAN COX, P.A.S.I., A.A.I.

BRIGHTON:

A. KILVINGTON F.A.L.P.A.

SALE ON THURSDAY NEXT

DORSET

11 MILES DORCHESTER, 2 MILES BLANDFORD.

The remainder of the FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL and VILLAGE PROPERTY comprised in the

MILTON ABBEY ESTATE

at Winterbourne Houghton, Hilton and Winterbourne Stickland.

9 MIXED FARMS from 33 Acres to 194 Acres, 7 SMALL HOLDINGS from 4 Acres to 34 Acres;
 214 ACRES OF ARABLE, MEADOW AND PASTURE LAND divided into 11 suitable Lots, 59 ACRES OF WOODLANDS in 2 Lots.
 85 ACRES OF DOWN AND VALLEY LAND; 52 OLD-WORLD COTTAGES, BUNGALOWS AND GARDENS, 2 SMALL RESIDENCES AND GARDENS.
 15 Building Sites; School House; Estate Office and Agent's Quarters; Village Stores; Piggery and Land; Butcher's Premises; Spacious Barn Allotments and Waterworks;
 the whole extending to an area of about

1156 ACRES

Owing to Milton Abbas Village being unsold on September 14th, 1939, as a whole, the 47 Lots comprising the Village Properties will be offered for sale separately at Bournemouth with the above properties.

Also 3 FARMS AT NOTTON, near Maiden Newton, together covering an area of about 551 ACRES.

FOX & SONS

are favoured with instructions to **SELL BY AUCTION**, in 83 Lots, at their Property Mart, Cairns House, St. Peter's Road, Bournemouth, on **THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1939**, in Two Sessions, at 11.0 a.m. and 2.0 p.m. precisely (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors for Milton Abbey Estate: **CLAUDE MEESON, Esq.**, Midland Bank Chambers, Ringwood, Hants.
 Solicitors for Notton Farms: **Messrs. LORD & PARKER**, 3, Foregate Street, Worcester.

Particulars, plans and conditions of sale (price 2s.) may be obtained of the Solicitors (as above); or of the Auctioneers: **Messrs. FOX & SONS**, Bournemouth, Southampton and Brighton.

HAMPSHIRE

IN THE TEST VALLEY
 270FT. UP.

**A CHOICE SMALL FREEHOLD
 RESIDENTIAL ESTATE**

with
GOthic STYLE HOUSE
 in good condition throughout.

7 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS.
 SERVANTS' BEDROOMS.
 3 BATHROOMS.
 3 RECEPTION ROOMS.
 BILLIARDS ROOM.
 GARDEN ROOM.
 DOMESTIC OFFICES.

2 COTTAGES. GARAGES.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
 CENTRAL HEATING.

BASINS IN PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS.
 LAKE OF 9½ ACRES.
 HOME FARM.

**TOTAL AREA ABOUT
 200 ACRES**

For Particulars apply, **FOX & SONS**, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

MESSRS. FOX & SONS

beg to announce

that they have acquired the
 whole of the Goodwill, Registers
 and General Practice of the old-
 established Firm of

Messrs. HANKINSON & SON
 Surveyors, Auctioneers, Valuers
 and Estate Agents,
 of Bournemouth.

The Business has been trans-
 ferred to the Head Office of
Messrs. FOX & SONS,
 at 44-50, Old Christchurch Road,
 Bournemouth,
 and will in future be carried on
 by them from that address.

SURREY

ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPES
 OF LEITH HILL

IN DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY.
 11 MILES FROM GUILDFORD.

**AN HISTORIC OLD MANOR
 HOUSE**

reputed to be used as a Hunting Box by Henry II. Con-
 structed with herring-bone brickwork and oak half
 timbering and recently restored at considerable expense.

8 BEDROOMS,
 3 BATHROOMS,
 4 RECEPTION ROOMS,
 KITCHEN, and
 COMPLETE OFFICES.

CENTRAL HEATING IN ALL ROOMS.
 ELECTRIC LIGHT.
 MAIN WATER.

FINE OLD BARN.
 COTTAGE.

ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS
 HARD TENNIS COURT.
 SWIMMING POOL.
 GRASSLAND.

**TOTAL AREA ABOUT
 40 ACRES**

For further details apply, **FOX & SONS**, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

ENJOYING A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION SURROUNDED BY DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS.

AN IDEAL COUNTRY HOME WITH MANY UNIQUE FEATURES

**TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD
 (OR WOULD BE LET
 FURNISHED).**

this artistic newly constructed
 small RESIDENCE of character,
 built in the Tudor style with stone
 mullioned windows and having
 some fine old oak carved woodwork
 in many of the rooms.

6 bedrooms, dressing room, 2
 bathrooms, charming lounge, 3
 sitting rooms, servants' room,
 excellent kitchen and domestic
 offices; stone-flagged terrace.

Oak parquet flooring to downstairs
 rooms. Tudor fireplaces.
 GARAGE (for 2 cars).

All main services.



Particularly CHARMING GROUNDS, including lawns, tennis lawn, ornamental trees and shrubs, ornamental pond, orchard and kitchen garden, the whole covering
 an area of about

7½ ACRES

Particulars and price of **FOX & SONS**, Land Agents, Bournemouth, who have inspected and can recommend.

FOX & SONS, HEAD OFFICE, 44-50, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH (11 BRANCH OFFICES)

ESTATE

HARRODS

OFFICES

'Phone: Ken. 1490.
'Grams: "Estate
Harrods, London."

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE,
62/64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

West Byfleet
and Haslemere.
Riviera Offices.

POSTPONED AUCTION SALE NOW TO BE HELD AS INDICATED BELOW.
STANSTEAD HOUSE, UPPER CATERHAM, SURREY

c.13.



700ft. up. 17 miles by road. 35 mins. by train.

**EXCEPTIONAL
GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE**

*designed by eminent Architects, in a magnificent situation
with superb views.*

Lounge hall, 3 reception, billiards or music room, 8 bed
and dressing, sun room, 2 bathrooms.

All on 2 floors. Central heating. All main services.

Garages for 5. COTTAGE. Outbuildings.

Choicely stocked and well-timbered PLEASURE
GARDENS, kitchen garden, orchards, and paddocks,
in all well

OVER 8 ACRES

Also Chauffeur's Cottage about 1½ miles away.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, as a whole or in 2 Lots, or AUCTION 17th OCTOBER.

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Lawns, sunken garden, numerous fruit trees, kitchen
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on high ground, facing South.

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Central Heating. All main services.

Detached Garage. Outbuildings.

**FASCINATING
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ABOUT 1 ACRE

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Station 7 minutes' walk.

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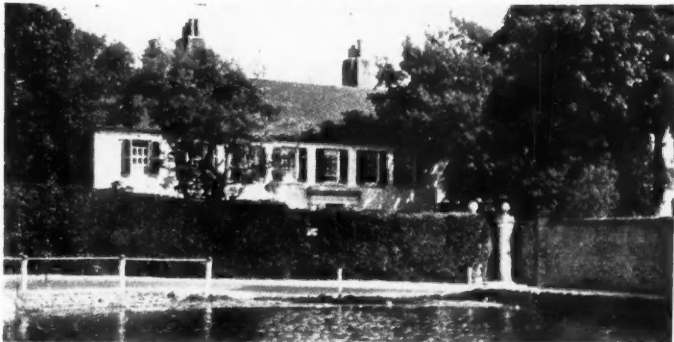
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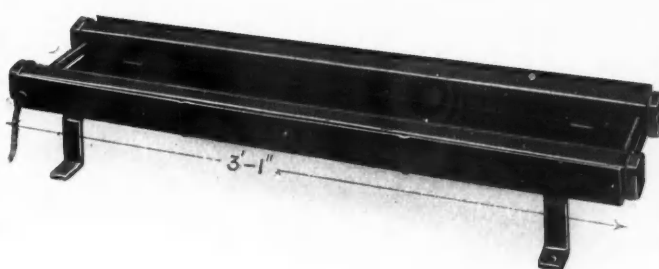
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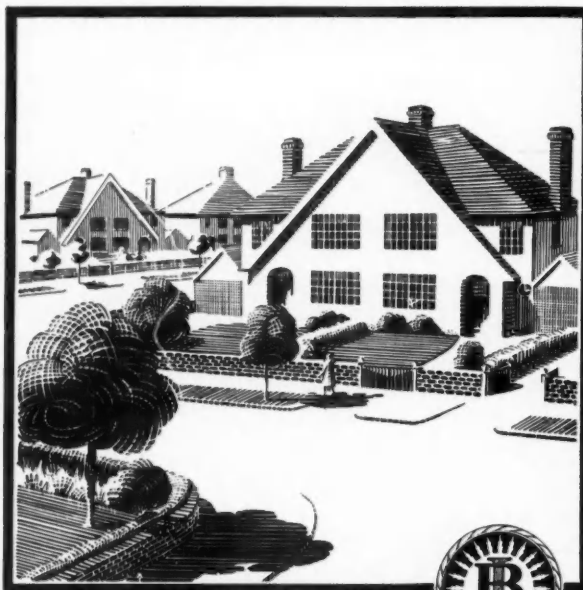


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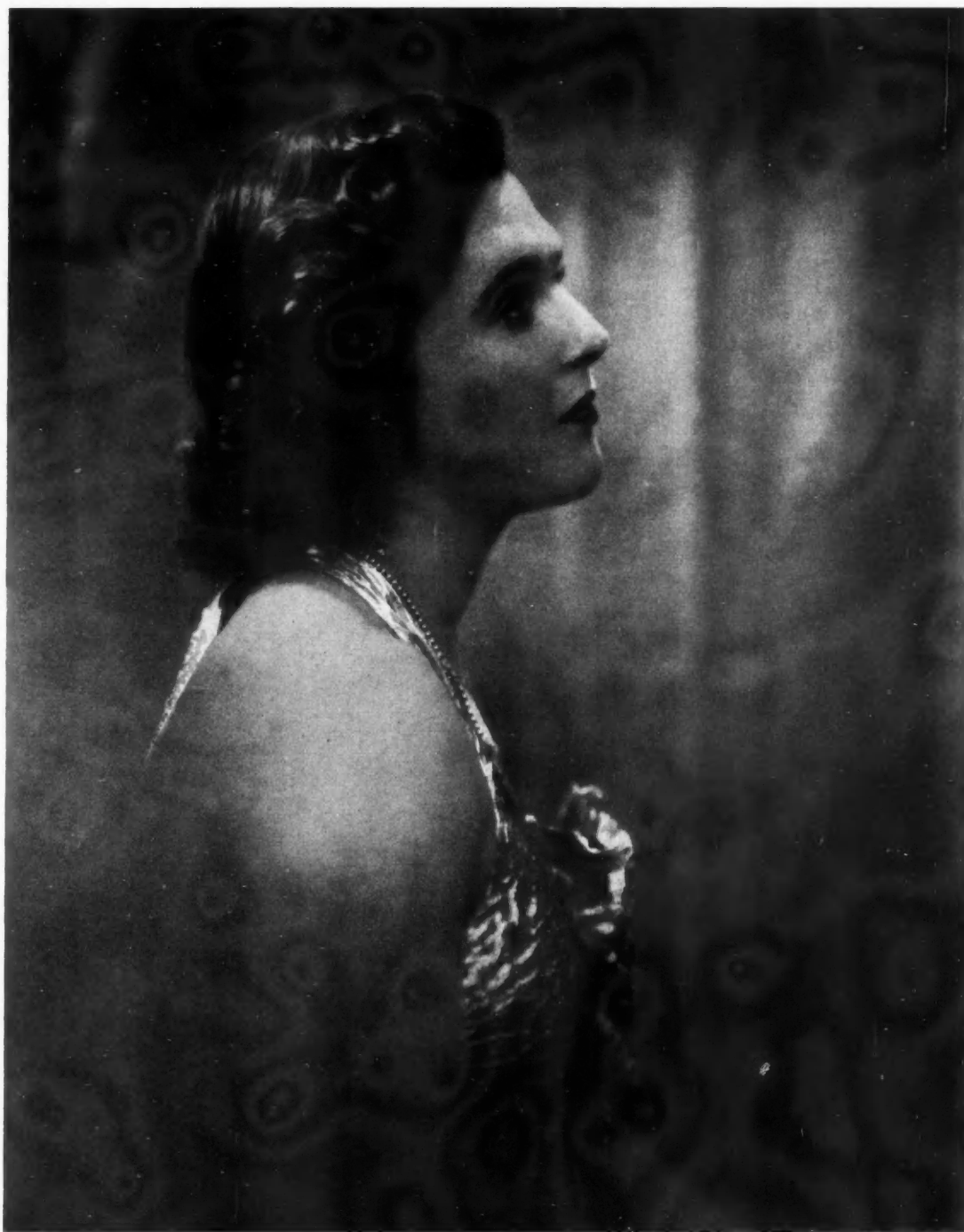
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THE HON.
MRS. RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

Mrs. Churchill, who is the eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Digby, was married on Wednesday to Mr. Randolph Churchill, only son of the First Lord of the Admiralty, The Right Hon. Winston Churchill, C.H., M.P., and Mrs. Churchill.

COUNTRY LIFE

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THE COST OF WAR

AFTER the first gasp of dazed speculation caused by an income tax of 7s. 6d.—a gasp at its excess over expectations, speculation as to how we shall contrive to pay it—it is probably true to say that most people have settled down to a feeling of grim pride. In all our history a free nation has never set itself such a burden, and in the world to-day it is doubtful if any other nation could. As Sir John Simon said, as a "crumb of comfort," our enemy certainly cannot rise to the occasion with any comparable resilience. However serious our problem may be, the financial problem which confronts Germany is infinitely greater, with the mark liable to lose such artificial value as it has and the pound still an accepted medium of international exchange. We have, too, as yet been denied, by the workings of fate and of Allied policy, the opportunity of putting our full weight to the wheel. We have had to stand by and watch the destruction of an ally—inevitable though the temporary suppression of Poland may have been—unable to give any effective help to those dying for our mutual cause. The Chancellor's speech gives us something to do—not spectacular, not even dangerous, though it undoubtedly calls for immense sacrifices of a different order. The senseless destruction of wars makes itself felt not only in bullets and bombs. The ground upon which so much of our lives has been reared can be cut from beneath our feet by other means than high explosive. We are required to quarry it ourselves, with a cheque, and we shall do so with grim resignation.

From the moment that war became inevitable it was clear that the graces of life, as we have known them and as past generations knew them much better, must go by the board. The country house with its refreshing blend of beauty, sport, and civilised society; the opportunities to support the arts, and to indulge in the refinements of Europe's long centuries of culture; the very means to enjoy the pleasant scenery of our country: these good and worthy objects of expenditure, already maintained only with an effort, will have to be drastically curtailed. Many a fine old family home from which the sons went forth to serve their country under Marlborough, Wellington, and

Haig, will have to put up its shutters so that the most persevering of Air Wardens will detect no gleam within it for many a year. It is a tragic corollary to the new taxes that estate duty should have had to be increased to an extent that must spell the break-up of many a landed estate that, by good management, had hitherto been kept together. An exception is made with regard to the agricultural value of properties, but as this is well known to be an insignificant item in the cost of maintaining an estate, the result will be much the same. Whatever the war does, what little remained of the old relationships of squire and tenant is unlikely to survive. Were it only a matter of tradition and appearances it would matter less, but in innumerable cases it can only mean, in spite of the Chancellor's appeal, the discharging of old employees and the disruption of the associations of generations, which may bring much hardship.

But if we shall all be the poorer in material things, the sacrifices we are called upon to make give opportunity to the spirit to rise above discomforts. It is largely a matter of counting our blessings, of adjusting our scale of values. Though in retrospect the difficult years of the recent past may seem an age of careless ease, there are yet available numberless humbler but no less real sources of that happiness without which life is unendurable in war or peace—sources that, while times were good, we could afford to overlook, but that, nevertheless, are true. While the war goes on we shall cheerfully make do on a little, glad if we have a fire in the grate and a ration card in the larder. A "pay as you go war" may mean that some day there will be enough money to clear up the mess afterwards, but it is then that the bitterness will be felt for what has gone beyond recall. Rather than wait for less strenuous, ampler times, better to make up our minds now to cultivate the simple life the riches of the heart that are free to all.

"Yes," said the reservist to his companion as he went to join his regiment, "I have had all a man wants to be happy—a home, a family, and enough steady work to bring me £5 a week—what more could one want?" One wishes one were as wise a man as he.

FIELD AND TURF

THE war had not been in progress two weeks before Hunting was again called upon to help with the supply of horses, and now the remount officers are busy. They are, however, faced with a more difficult task than in 1914. Then the light horse, being the principal means of locomotion, was plentiful in town and country; now it is kept mostly as a luxury, the hunter and hack being the chief sources of supply for Army purposes. The national importance of hunting is even greater now than in the past. It is no wonder the authorities wish it to continue. Masters have to keep their packs going as well as they can, for foxhunting is the best means of ensuring a supply of Army remounts for yeomanry and other purposes. In this emergency we realise what we have been inclined to forget, namely, that riding, hacking and hunting are not merely pleasant, health-giving recreations, but are a contribution to national defence.

Racing, too, is emerging from its temporary eclipse, with meetings being held at Newmarket and Newbury. Further extension depends, of course, on the decision of the Government, but there is no obvious reason why meetings should not also be allowed at other training centres, especially those like Epsom and Lambourn, where suitable courses are so close that horses can be walked to them from the stables. It cannot be forgotten that a continuous stoppage of racing will profoundly affect the livelihood of all the trainers under Jockey Club and National Hunt Club Rules, of more than four hundred jockeys licensed to ride upon the flat, of some three hundred steeplechase jockeys and three thousand stable-lads employed to look after about twice as many horses in training, besides hundreds of others. The effect on the breeding part of the industry, as has been urged in our Racing pages, would indeed be disastrous, when we consider that the value of bloodstock in Great Britain to-day amounts to something like five and a half million guineas. The Government should think more than twice before stopping racing and breeding and so ruining one of our most successful industries.

COUNTRY NOTES

AS soon as war became inevitable, prompt measures were taken to safeguard as far as possible the treasures of art in our cathedrals and great churches. At Westminster Abbey the Royal tombs have been protected with sandbags, at York steps are being taken to secure the preservation of the glass, as they are at King's College Chapel, where, however, it has only been found possible, owing to the prohibitive cost, to remove the great east window and one other. At Canterbury the glass has also been, or is in process of being, removed, but there the task is rendered easier by the fact that the early glass is set in iron frames, instead of being leaded into the stonework of jambs and mullions as at King's. The measures being adopted at Canterbury go much further than anywhere else and have been arousing strong criticism. In an effort to make the crypt of the cathedral bomb-proof the authorities have had tons of earth brought into the cathedral with the object of forming a cushion four feet six deep on the floor of the choir. The Dean, presumably, is thinking of what he saw in Spain, but when St. Paul's has been declared unsuitable as an air-raid shelter, are these measures desirable or even necessary in the comparative security of Canterbury? The nave of the cathedral, where lorries are being driven through the west door to dump their loads, is piled high with earth, which is being transferred to the choir by a miniature railway. The effect, as can be imagined, is neither beautiful nor consoling.

FOWLS

AN immediate result of the war has been to lead to a wholesale revision of the attitude to the humble, foolish, but undeniably useful hen. Up and down the country people who have been content to leave their breakfast egg to specialised mass production have bethought them of the advisability of keeping a dozen or so fowls themselves, only to discover their profound ignorance of how to begin. The article that we publish by the President of the Poultry Club provides us beginners with just the sound basic information we need, such as the type of accommodation required, the best breeds and crosses—in some of which the cockerels and pullets obligingly wear different plumage, thereby ensuring against much disappointment—and indicating the secondary use of poultry in improving soil fertility. An important point about keeping poultry on a domestic scale, which has been emphasised by the Minister of Agriculture, is that nearly half a hen's diet can be made up of household and garden scraps, whereas for commercial poultry farms the large-scale supply of feeding-stuffs, that have to be imported or specially produced, may present difficulties. The corollary is that the majority of poultry farms will be ready to sell the young stock which they would normally keep themselves. It need scarcely be pointed out how important it is to make sure of securing good healthy stock.

THE HOP HARVEST

THOUGH we seem to remember listening, with some surprise, some weeks ago, to the B.B.C. recording with musical honours the finish of the hop harvest, it would appear that the performance was somehow miraculously ante-dated; for only now is it officially reported that the last loads are being gathered in. There is a remarkably heavy crop this year, valued at £2,500,000—which is £500,000 more than usual. In Kent most of the picking finished at the end of last week; though on this occasion the B.B.C. has not told us how, in this time of black-outs and gas-masks, the pickers rejoiced and sang their usual East-end songs in field and barn or showed their bonny faces to the interviewers. In Sussex, Hampshire, Worcester and Hereford the harvest was, as usual, a little later than in Kent, but by this time the hundred thousand pickers have finished their tasks. The harvest has been easy to gather and there has been no lack of labour. There have been few cases of illness and infectious disease, largely because of much-improved accommodation at the camps,

and the exceptionally fine weather. The result of the big crop is that, even should it be impossible to import any foreign supplies, the brewers will have enough hops of first-class quality to last for the next year or more.

NO MORE POOLS

MOST people will sympathise with the Government's decision that there are for the present to be no more football pools. The immediate reason assigned is that the strain of the war on the Post Office is already great, and that it would not be right that it should have to bear this great additional burden. That is in itself an eminently sound reason, and, even apart from it, the decision will probably appeal to the general sense of the people. Football itself is one thing, in that it provides exercise for those who play, and for those who look on a brief surcease from thought upon the one unhappy and engrossing topic. Betting on football is another matter altogether, and seems a particularly unsuitable form of that pleasure-as-usual which we cannot now hope to enjoy. At a time when all have to tighten their belts against the Budget, it would be inappropriate that people should be encouraged to spend their money on the always dazzling hope of getting something for nothing. The world has rubbed along during most of its history without football pools and can do so again for a while.

LIVE UNAFRAID

Gold of October sun
Filling my cupped hands to the finger-tips;
Green of the brightened leaves, mist-spun,
Brimming the woods:

Peace closely slips
Around my spirit like a friendly hand.

Slow sarabande
Of breeze through autumn-purpled grasses;
Sun-centred glow,
That spreads and deepens, warmly passes
Into my blood, until I know
That all my fibres are as strong as these
Tall, sun-filled trees.

I too am ready to resist the shock and stress
Of tempests. I too, strong no less
Than tree in the earth—no less? more strong by far,
Since in my mortal flesh burns bright the star
Of immortality—oh, I
Can meet this worse-than-winter, war, and die,
If die I must, and if Death still is stayed,
Live unafraid.

GLADYS ECHLIN.

OLD MOTHER HUBBARD

"WHO, when, and where was Mother Hubbard?" is a question that few may have asked, even though they have known her all their lives, but assuredly fewer still have been able to answer. The facts—for what they are worth—are contained in the article in this number on Kitley, where, it is believed, Mother Hubbard was house-keeper. Anyhow, the well known rhyme and a great many more recounting the remarkable experiences of Mother Hubbard in her solicitude for her dog, appear to have been written at Kitley by Miss Sarah Martin for her nieces, the children of Mr. Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, and to have been published before 1816. This type of nonsense rhyme, capable of endless variation, thus ante-dates the limericks written for the Stanley children by Edward Lear by a full generation, and Lewis Carroll's "I thought I saw" rhymes, published in "Silvie and Bruno," by some sixty years. It is pleasant, too, to know that, like little Jack Horner, the Lass of Richmond Hill, and the Grand Old Duke of York, Mother Hubbard really existed.

A COUNTRYMAN LOOKS AT THE WAR

RABBITS—THE FISH POOL—WILY TROUT—EVACUEES

BY MAJOR C. S. JARVIS



IT is not easy to think of any situation that is likely to be improved by this war, but if the rationing of meat becomes in any way drastic the rabbit pest problem may solve itself. For the last twenty years, as readers of COUNTRY LIFE well know, serious efforts have been made all over the country to cope with the growing evil, and on the whole these efforts have been a failure in the long run. By the use of virus, intensive trapping, constant shooting and ferreting, certain small areas have had the rabbit population reduced to reasonable proportions, but the reduction has been entirely temporary, and when, in two years' time, the situation has returned to what one now regards as normal, the farmer wondered if it were worth while to start the expensive struggle again.

All over the countryside there are fields on high ground that are so much waste land, for not only do the rabbits graze off every vestige of feed, but the ground becoming fouled, the grass dies off and is replaced by noisome weeds: and it has to be a very noisome weed to escape a rabbit's attention. It is interesting, however, to see how Nature, by process of trial and error, will always evolve some form of plant life that will protect itself against excessive grazing by animals. This is very much the case in the semi-desert lands of the East, and in areas that have been overstocked by goats and camels for thousands of years one will find only scrub bushes thickly covered with villainous thorns and a lush-looking plant of the scabious variety that has a strong taste of carbide garnished with petroleum flavour. Even the Egyptian goat, who will eat anything from donkeys' hoofs to old shoes, draws the line at petroleum!

RABBIT is not a very popular dish in England and is even less popular in Scotland, but this is very largely due to the British method of cooking the animal. The rabbit is not sufficiently rich and succulent to survive being boiled furiously in half a gallon of water with a couple of onions, and the result is very much what one might expect. Those who took the trouble to tear out page 312 from COUNTRY LIFE of September 23rd for future reference in the kitchen will discover that the rabbit, treated properly, is not to be regarded with contempt.

The war on the rabbit population has already started, and at dusk one hears a steady popping of guns which denotes the fact that the "near" poachers are at work. A "near" poacher, as opposed to a real poacher, is a man with very little or no land of his own, who stocks his larder by shooting discreetly where he is unlikely to get into trouble. He works a grassy neglected lane with his dog, takes in a small corner of the forest where no keeper may be expected, and ends up on a couple of waste fields that some building speculator bought years ago in the hopes that they would increase in value. No one minds the "near" poacher, for up to now we have all regarded the rabbit as a pest to be exterminated, but this attitude may change as time goes on.

FOR the first fortnight of the war we could buy no fish at all, and the explanation of this was that it was all in a pool. A pool seems a more or less natural place for fish, but the trouble about this particular pool was that it was a Government pool designed to control the supply, and once the fish had got into it it was extremely difficult to get them out. Our local fishmongers may be very good mongers, but they proved to be very poor fishermen, as they came back from the pool every morning with practically empty baskets. For the best part of ten days they had nothing to show on their slabs except chickens and wild ducks, with an odd tin of sardines to keep up the old fish tradition.

Now, however, the pool has been dissolved—perhaps evaporated is a more suitable word—and as the result fresh fish is plentiful again. One wonders what has happened to all the fish that

were undoubtedly caught, but which we were not allowed to buy. One can only conclude that there has been a glut in the fish manure market.

In some ways it has all been a blessing in disguise, for it has acted as a purge to those refrigerators that now often make the fishmonger's life so easy and the consumer's meals so doubtful; and most of the soles, plaice and turbot that week after week have sought their night's repose in the frozen chamber have now been thoroughly disseminated about the countryside.

AS petrol rationing and the end of the fishing season more or less coincided this year, I have had my last day with the trout, and for this sad annual occasion I went to the Dorsetshire Piddle, which flows through some of the loveliest, unspoiled scenery in England. The little chalk stream with its gin-clear water winds its way through the centre of Hardy's Egdon Heath, which, except for Bovington Camp in the far south-western corner, is as wild and beautiful to-day as it was some fifty years ago, when the Wessex novelist wrote of it.

It was a fairly satisfactory closing day, for though I only caught two sizeable trout they were from among fish against whom I have had a grudge for many years. They lie in a stretch of glassy unbroken water above a small weir, and they rise steadily all the hours of daylight, but this is done solely to annoy and to raise the hopes of the unwary. Immediately the fisherman tries to put a fly over them they see the glint of the cast overhead long before the lure alights on the water, but they are so well used to this that I refuse to believe that they are really as alarmed as they pretend. Instead of sinking to the bottom or moving under a patch of weeds, as is the habit of disturbed trout, they shoot up the river like a flotilla of destroyers engaged in a submarine chase. They leave behind them in their wake great V-shaped furrows, and deliberately barge into feeding trout farther up the stream, shouting: "Look out! Take cover—raid by an angler!" In a second the whole reach is a boil of trout registering intense alarm, and it is very galling to a fisherman to have his lack of skill rubbed in in this fashion.

Owing to belts of trees, there is only one wind that will ruffle this stretch, and this is from the E.N.E. On this the last day of the season, this particular wind, which is rare in summer, was blowing in squally gusts. The technique, therefore, was to stand well back from the bank and locate a rising fish carefully; watch the trees, and wait for a strong gust of wind; and then, when the water was thoroughly ruffled, to drop a big ginger quill on the broken surface. It was entirely satisfactory to see one's fly disappear in a splashing ring made by a trout that on any ordinary day would have greeted one's best effort with an insulting display of feigned terror.

AMONG the common birds that are now seldom seen one might mention the yellowhammers, who until recently were to be seen on the tops of the hedges along all our country roads. It may be that fast motor traffic has killed them off, though I cannot recall having seen a yellowhammer among the many road casualties that every morning reveals in flattened smears of blood-stained feathers; or it may be that tarred roads are not to their liking and they have found other haunts where grit is obtainable. It is, however, never safe to generalise about birds, as they are so very local in their habitat, and when I commented on the growing scarcity of the very common greenfinches the other day my Scottish host said he wished it were true. "They pull the coir mat on the steps to pieces every year to line their nests and this spring they finished off one and started on another."

EVACUATION stories are now divided into those we believe and those we do not believe. Among the former, which we know to be true, is that of the lady, evacuated from a city that provides for all tastes and requirements, who gave a loud sniff when she looked up the main street of the village.

"And where's the pawn-shop?" she asked.

On being told that we did not aspire to one, the sniff turned to a snort of contempt. "No pawn-shop? Gawd! What a hole!"

We have always had a suspicion that our village lacked something, and now we know what it is.

Another true story is that of three small boys who looked at their Sunday breakfast of porridge and eggs with consternation.

"We ain't going to eat that," they said. "Sunday's the morning for our beano breakfast."

"Beano breakfast? What's that?"

"On Saturday father gets his pay and we have a beano breakfast on Sunday—bananas and beer."

The third story is one that has not been substantiated, but which nevertheless is firmly believed in local circles. It is said that an evacuated lady from Southampton went back to her evacuated house and found it occupied by an evacuated family from Portsmouth!

THE QUIET HILLS

By SIMON EVANS



H. Felton

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"IF GREAT CLOUDS MOVE SILENTLY ABOVE OUR HEADS WE KNOW THAT THEY, LIKE OUR TROUBLES, ARE PASSING . . ."

IN these times of trouble and stress the true countryman is, I think, a lucky fellow. All that a man looks out upon, all those things that surround him as he goes about his daily round or task, have a good deal to do with his outlook on life.

We who were born
In country places,
Far from cities
And shifting faces,
We have a birthright
No man can sell,
And a secret joy
No man can tell.

Although I was born in the heart of Montgomeryshire, I spent my schooldays and most of my early youth in Liverpool and Birkenhead. Soon after I came to live in Shropshire, about fifteen years ago, an old friend, a quiet thinking man, wrote to me. "Now," he began, "you will live among the things that matter, the things that endure, these will be constantly with

you, the abiding elements of human life under the sun and stars, birth, death, sorrow, joy, the life of field and fold, of forge and homely workshop, the primal and needful occupations, all looked on by the silent stars."

I have never forgotten his words; during the last few weeks they came to my mind every time I climbed the hill that looks down on the Valley of the Rea.

Early one morning, only a week or so ago, I saw, under the high hedge of Gardener's Bank, a Friesian cow standing over her new-born twins, one dead, the other very much alive. Birth and death together. Now that war has come it has brought sorrow to many homes in that stretch of countryside which is my daily walk, but there is still a good deal of joy and happy laughter in the village and the valley. Life goes on as ever it did on the slopes of Clee and in the fields that stretch out and away to the Teme, the Rea, the Ony and the Corve.

It is this quiet and steady progress, the way in which country people keep up, as it were, with the seasons and the weather, the apparent unhurrying race they run with nature, that strikes



J. Dixon-Scott

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"TO WALK ALONE AMONG HILLS HAS EVER BEEN A SOURCE OF STRENGTH TO MAN"

me as a most remarkable fact. Come what may, the seed is sown and the harvest gathered in, and yet there are times when everything seems at a standstill; indeed, what movement one can see from time to time is slow, very slow and unhurried.

I remember, many years ago, reading a book, "The Life and Letters of H. A. Taine," a French philosopher; his attitude towards life might, if memory serves me well, be summed up in these words—"Calmness—that is the great good. Calm is the supreme object of man, for it is Action regulated and made easy." That is sound philosophy.

In the quiet countryside a man has all those things that help to keep him calm and quietly happy. There is always the wide sky. If great heavy clouds move silently above our heads we know that they, like our troubles, are passing, they are seldom still, they are almost always moving or changing, never the same for two hours, seldom for two minutes, together. Just as there is always more green grass than nettle, so there is, through every season, more blue sky than cloud. A. E. Housman struck many a brave and happy note in his verse, as when he wrote:

The skies, they are not always raining
Nor grey the twelvemonth through;
And I shall meet good days and mirth,
And range the lovely lands of earth
With friends no worse than you.

The hills, too, have always had a message for me. When I stare at them I can almost feel their patience and strength; they stand, it seems to me, always so calm and impassive against the sky. "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help," sang the Psalmist. Many times when I have been troubled or in doubt I have walked alone among the quiet hills: indeed, I feel that to walk alone among the hills has been a source of strength to man ever since Isaac went out alone into the fields at eventide to meditate; he knew that many doubts can be cleared away, and many problems solved, if a man will set out to seek and find

The silence that is in the starry sky,
The sleep that is among the lonely hills.



"THERE IS STILL A GOOD DEAL OF HAPPY LAUGHTER IN THE VALLEY"

There is something of this calmness in the blood and bone of the older countrymen. I see them every day going about their work in that quiet, unhurrying way they have; whether they are harvesting corn or fruit, hedging or ditching, thatching or lambing, no matter what they do, they always appear to be slow and patient; but let a townsman set himself alongside one of these old men and he will find that the work is done with strong arms at a steady rate, with practised hands and a good deal of thought.

The tools of a countryman speak of patience. The spade, the hedger's bill, the scythe, the sickle, the wagon, the plough—there is about them all an air of strength and simplicity.

A few days ago, on a soft, autumnal, showery morning, I met old William Place, the shepherd, "wrinkled with age and drenched with dew," he stood leaning on his crook, staring across the bracken-covered slopes at his sheep. A man might be forgiven for thinking that William stood there without a thought, as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean. While I talked with him I noticed that his eyes were fixed, not on me, but on a few sheep in an open glade near the brookside; then, when I turned to leave him, he said: "I reckon there be tuth-three o' them tegs an' a wether as need my 'tention. Good-day, lad, good-day to ye."

The little tasks of everyday life, the shepherd caring for his sheep, the farm hand mending a broken hedge, the ploughman setting his plough, the cottager, late in the evening, clearing up his garden—all these help to calm a man's mind. The good earth changes very little. The simple things, when they are brought home to us, strike deep. A stanza from one of Thomas Hardy's poems comes to my mind:

Only thin smoke without flame
From the heaps of couch-grass;
Yet this will go onward the same
Though Dynasties pass.

A good deal of happiness can be ours, it seems to me, if we have eyes to see and ears to hear. The men and women who seek and know the beauty and wealth of nature are indeed fortunate.



"ON A SOFT, AUTUMNAL, SHOWERY MORNING . . . HE STOOD LEANING ON HIS CROOK"

HERONS AT HACK

By CAPTAIN C. W. R. KNIGHT

THE expression "flying at hack," familiar enough to devotees of falconry, will probably have little meaning to those unversed in the mysteries of that sport. "Hack," then, is the period of complete liberty which eyasses, or young hawks taken from the eyrie, are allowed to enjoy before being caught up and initiated into the business of flying to the lure and taking on any potential victims. Such youngsters are accustomed to feed on the food which is provided for their delectation on the "hack-board" or other suitable place until they acquire the idea of chasing the wild birds that occur in the neighbourhood. To us who love to see a bird of prey on the wing, the sight of, for instance, young peregrines at hack—soaring aloft on their scimitar wings, stooping playfully at an elusive kestrel, cutting along with all the speed and determination of their wild relatives—is one that induces a sense of joyful elation. They must not be out much longer than six or seven weeks, or they may never lead the



THE GOATS SHOW ONLY MILD SURPRISE AS ONE OF THE HERONS RETURNS, SQUALLING WITH ANTICIPATION OF GOOD FOOD, TO THE NEST

life for which they were intended, but will revert—and quickly, too—to the wild. They are then, in fact, just like wild peregrines. That is the point: "like wild peregrines." No attempt has ever been made to tame them. The object has been merely to ensure that they shall become perfectly sound in wind and limb, and that, benefiting by their life of freedom and their attempts to catch—or actually to kill—wild quarry, they will turn out to be first-rate performers.

When, at the middle of last May, we picked up a trio of young herons that had fallen from their nest during a high wind, it occurred to me that it might be interesting to "hack" them; not, of course, with the idea of catching them up when they had reached something like maturity, but rather of allowing them to return to the natural wild state when they had acquired the idea of feeding for themselves. "Who knows?" I remarked to one of my friends as we started homewards with the little waifs tucked in my hare pocket, "we might start a new heronry."



MR. RAMSHAW, THE TAME EAGLE, TAKES AN INTEREST IN THE NEW ARRIVALS, LOOKING ON SYMPATHETICALLY WHILE A YOUNG HERON NIBBLES GENTLY AT ITS MASTER'S FINGERS



A HERRING FOR A HERON

CHATTERING WITH EAGER ANTICIPATION THE YOUNG HERONS
GATHER ROUND FOR FOOD

RETURNING TO THE "LURE"—A FISH



SEIZING THE FISH

On our arrival home the young herons—which had reached the stage when quills, tipped with the first signs of feathers, were sprouting from their green-skinned bodies—were placed on some sacking stuffed into a hamper. We felt that, being partially naked, they would need to be kept warm, and arranged that they should be covered over during the night. Some herrings were procured from the local fish shop, on which, it was thought by some of us, the newcomers might like to feed. Personally, I felt convinced that, being in strange, unnatural surroundings, such nervous, wary birds as herons, young though they might be, would certainly refuse to feed for two or three days. I was wrong, however, for the moment the fish were produced the little herons fell on them with the greatest avidity and swallowed them whole with the utmost ease!

A week later the visitors had developed in an astonishing way. Now all the expanses of bare skin on their semi-naked bodies were completely covered by growing feathers, and as it seemed obvious that they would no longer be likely to suffer from the cold, they were moved to fresh and more natural surroundings. Their new home was an imitation heron's nest which we constructed among the branches of a limb which had come adrift from a neighbouring chestnut tree. The whole "set" bore a remarkable resemblance to the real thing, although the nest was only about five feet above the ground. The young herons at once became at home on it and whiled away the hours in preening their growing feathers, trying out their wing-flapping exercises, sleeping, or swallowing herrings or mackerel. Every evening at about dusk they would draw into the centre of the nest and, with necks intertwined, fall into a deep sleep.

At this stage their appetites were enormous, far larger than they were later on when their feathers were almost or quite down. Four times a day they feasted on fresh fish, which was taken just as readily whether it was placed on the edge of the nest or held out on the fork kept for the purpose. Portions of rat, rabbit or, for that matter, any other sort of flesh were swallowed with equal eagerness.

By the middle of June the young herons were beginning to feel the urge to be away from the nest, and spent much of their time in climbing about the surrounding branches. It was interesting to notice how cleverly they used their beaks when in difficulties or when negotiating a particularly awkward passage.

Eventually the day came when one of them had left home and was perched at the top of a deodar tree some eighty yards away. A banging of the fish-fork against the side of the tin in which the fish was kept at once brought it gliding back to the nest, where its discordant squallings of anticipation were

joined with those of the other two. The noise produced by the three herons whenever food was in the offing was almost incredible to those who had never heard young herons in the wild state indulging in the same outburst. A few days later the nest was deserted except when one or more of its occupants came back to it for food.

Young herons quickly learn to fend for themselves. I, therefore, fully expected that when ours found their way down to the lakes in the park, they would, as it were, kiss their finger-tips to me and the hack nest, for they would be sure to find food in abundance—frogs, fish, and various water insects.

In this assumption, however, I was wrong; for a week, two weeks, three weeks, three months passed and the herons still continued to return at intervals. Strangely enough, they remained when in the vicinity of the nest as tame as ever. Away from home they were, and are, as wild as wild birds; even down at the lake it is almost impossible to get within less than sixty yards of one of them. We thought at one time that one of them was tamer, more at home, than the others. This theory was soon disproved when we fitted coloured chicken rings on to their legs, for we found that any one of them might be back at any time, clamouring for food—provided it felt hungry enough. Sometimes one of them would be away



"JUST LIKE A FALCON"
ONE OF THE HERONS PERCHED ON THE GLOVED FIST



ENDEAVOURING TO INDUCE FRIENDLY
FEELING BETWEEN GOAT AND HERON

for quite long periods. Blue Ring was absent for three weeks, but was as tame as ever—and hungrier than ever—when he returned. He was about for more than a week before setting out again, and may return, having now been away for just over two weeks, at any time.

Flying these herons at hack has been an unusually interesting experience. For instance, their friendship with Mr. Ramshaw, one of my tame eagles, to whom they seemed to take from the first; their intense dislike of our goats—which has now abated somewhat; the fact that they have attracted wild herons to the neighbourhood—we once saw five in the air together over the lakes; the way in which they will sometimes (I suspect if hungry enough) come tumbling down out of the sky when they hear the familiar whistle and the fork being banged against the food-tin, and their wildness away from home, are all amusing, surprising or enlightening incidents.

Meanwhile they are wandering farther and farther afield. Yesterday I saw two of them—at least, I judge they were two of ours—flying at a considerable height some three miles from home. The day, of course, will come when they will revert completely to the wild. Perhaps one day there *will* be a heronry in the trees down by the lake. Who knows?



CHATTERING NOISILY WHILE TOYING WITH A PIECE OF FOOD
BLUE RING ROUSES LITTLE ENTHUSIASM AMONG HIS
AUDIENCE



"OH! YOU DID MAKE ME JUMP!"
HAM, THE GOAT, MEETS A HERON FOR THE FIRST TIME

BUCAREST: A CHANGING CITY

BY HECTOR BOLITHO

KING CAROL I OF RUMANIA
A close-up of the statue by Mestrovic



KING CAROL II has a mixed heritage of architecture in his country. The earth has given up memorials going back as far as Roman times, and there are inscriptions on stone to prove that as many as two thousand British legionaries served there during the Roman Occupation. (The village of Birdoswald, near to Carlisle, can return the compliment, for stones have been found there bearing the names of Dacian soldiers who came here from the pleasant foothills of the Carpathians during Hadrian's time.)

So many foreign stimulants have come into the architecture and thought of Rumania since the Romans withdrew that it is an exciting field for the scholar as well as for the traveller who has no more than an untidy knowledge of the proud Rumanians, who have kept their identity against a long history of invasion.

Rumania has not yet been spoiled through industrialism, and one is still able to travel over the spacious plains and in the lofty, austere Carpathians, meeting unspoiled peasants and seeing the lordly Byzantine monasteries shining in the broad, silent valleys: and the little wooden churches which are such a correct

expression of the village life over which they brood. These churches, made of shingles, close set like the scales of a crocodile, are the pride of Rumania. In a country of trees, they are made from trees, and their towers rise, slim and elegant as cypresses, as naturally as if they had been grown from seed.

It is within the city of Bucarest that King Carol has found his chief architectural problem. Up to the time when his Hohenzollern ancestor, Carol I, came to Rumania from Siegmaringen, Bucarest was a small city, Turkish in appearance, pleasing to the eye but offensive to delicate noses because of the plank roadways beneath which the open sewers ran towards the river. One of the bigger Turkish houses survives in modern Bucarest. It depends upon its proportion for its beauty: upon the simple white structure and the high-pitched shingle roof.

Sanitation and pretentiousness came to Bucarest hand in hand with King Carol I. The Rumanian aristocrats returned to Bucarest from France with the culture of the Sorbonne, but also the architectural taste of Paris in the late 'nineties. The simple Turkish houses were swept away. In their place rose



THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF KING CAROL I
By Mestrovic



THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE AT BUCAREST
Re-built in stone by King Carol

the villas which still ornament the boulevards, set in gardens of forsythia, irises and hyacinths. At the same time, King Carol I introduced all the ponderous ideas of royal decoration which he brought from Germany and, as a country palace, he built Pelish at Sinaia. This is a huge Bavarian chalet, burdened with antlers and balconies, staircases that lead magnificently to nowhere, crevices in wood and crannies in stone: all the paraphernalia of craftsmanship loved by the last century of German princes.

King Carol I bought the monastery of Cotroceni, on the fringe of Bucarest, for his son. It was there that Queen Marie was able to spread her vast Byzantine curtains and arrange her golden chairs. While the old Queen, Carmen Sylva, wrote her fairy stories at Sinaia, the young English princess filled the white rooms of Cotroceni with a strange mixture of English and Byzantine ornaments. They remain to this day.

King Carol II profits by one custom of the Hohenzollern kings. The sons never occupy the palaces lived in by their fathers. So King Carol has been able to begin anew, and it is interesting, as one moves through Bucarest, to see that he has already shown himself in sympathy with contemporary architecture. The relationship between King Carol and what are described as the "Intellectual Occupations" in Rumania is personal. He patronises writers, painters and architects in the manner of his great-grandfather, the Prince Consort. King Carol has his own publishing house, and he has worked over the plans for changes in the city buildings. The chief signs of these changes are in the new Boulevard Bratiano, banked by high modern buildings in what the Rumanians describe



THE PALACE OF PELISH, SINAIA, BUILT BY KING CAROL I

as the "modernistic utilitarian style," and in the magnificent equestrian figure of Carol I, erected in Bucarest a few weeks ago. It is the work of Mestrovic, the Jugo-Slovakian sculptor. The dignity and vigour of the King's figure and the proud-stepping horse draw all attention away from the undistinguished buildings near by. Seen against the sky, this seems to be one of the most imposing equestrian statues in Europe.

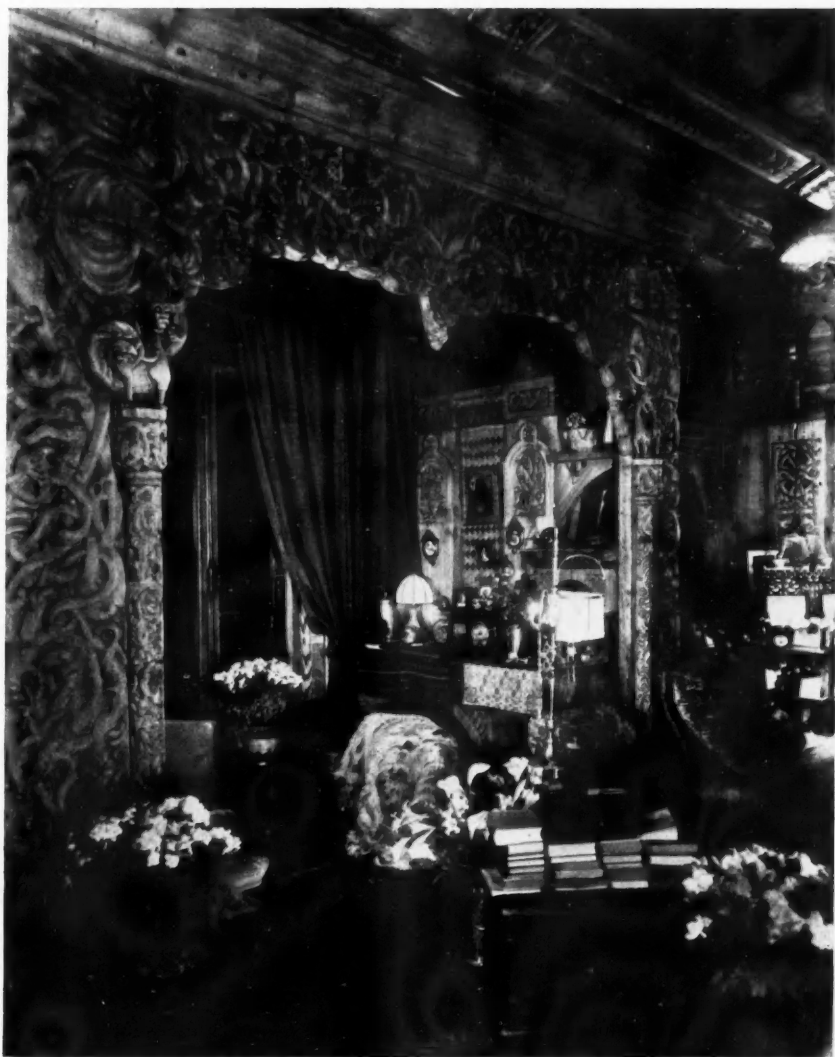
Eighty or ninety years ago the Prince Consort said, while in Scotland: "Food always tastes better in small houses." King Carol agrees with his ancestor and he shuns the palace in the city of Bucarest, begun by his father. He said to me one afternoon, as we walked along one of its corridors: "Remember, I did not

build it." He chooses to live with Prince Michael in a modest house in the gardens. On the outskirts of Bucarest he is building a country house which will be equally simple. He wishes to hang his famous El Grecos on plain white walls, and is not likely to embellish the land with any more gilded follies.

Great spaces have been cleared about the palace in Bucarest so that the city will not seem as crowded as before. The burning summers are not kind to gardeners in Rumania, but in the cooler days of spring the city bursts into flower. Then the few old houses left over from the times of Turkish influence, the less spectacular of the villas built in the last century, and the new, high buildings of flats and offices which have been built since King Carol II flew back so dramatically to assume his crown, give Bucarest the character of a cosmopolitan capital. Now that the old ghosts of Vienna have been chased away, and Munich plays the rôle of a provincial city to ugly Berlin, Budapest and Bucarest are the only cities beyond Paris where people live with the elegance of life before the War.

King Carol is anxious to make Bucarest into a modern city, but he guards the cosmopolitan character of Rumanian life. The boulevards are wide and rich with trees, and there is a great campaign for modern building, depending upon the solid architecture of the west rather than the more flimsy influences of the east. A Rumanian diplomat gave me an interesting example of King Carol's ideas in building when I was in Bucarest. In the main boulevard, stretching from the city into the country, there is a great Triumphal Arch which was built in temporary wood and concrete, during the years of King Carol's exile. One of his first changes, after his return, was to build the arch in solid stone.

In a year or two, if the King is allowed to rule his country in peace, Bucarest should be an imposing and pleasant city for he has found time to encourage young architects in evolving a simple Rumanian style of building which will suit the broad, flat earth upon which the capital is built.



ONE OF QUEEN MARIE'S ROOMS IN COTROCENI PALACE, BUCAREST



1.—KITLEY FROM THE SOUTH LOOKING UP THE FRESHWATER LAKE

KITLEY, DEVON

THE SEAT OF COLONEL REGINALD BASTARD, D.S.O.

On the estuary of the Yealm, Kitley was designed by G. S. Repton circa 1820, incorporating a Georgianised Elizabethan house. The Bastard family has been seated in Devon since the Norman Conquest. "Mother Hubbard" lived and was immortalised here.

KITLEY'S glorious woodland setting at the head of one of the Yealm estuary's many branches entitles it to be included among the loveliest places in Devonshire. It is an ancient family seat, and a further claim to notice is that the house belongs to that group of early nineteenth century buildings designed in a revived native style, many of which, we are now beginning to recognise, have considerable architectural merits. But so successfully were all

three elements combined by George Stanley Repton that we can enjoy the result as a complete work of art in its sphere of landscape architecture. The finest creations of this art, which attained its perfection in the early nineteenth century, are apt to be overlooked the more successful they are: the matured landscape setting is accepted as a fortunate accident of nature; the house, designed to accord with the scenery and to express the ancestral antiquity of its owners, is dismissed as "Gothic



2.—THE HOUSE AND PARK ACROSS THE HEAD OF THE LAKE

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3.—THE EAST SIDE, WITH THE LAKE BELOW ON THE LEFT

Revival." Yet when the first enchantment of such prospects as that down the estuary from Kitley (Fig. 4), and of the many happy compositions looking back at the house up and across the water, give place to critical appreciation, we realise that the whole is the result of conscious design of no mean order.

George Stanley Repton, the younger son of the better known Humphry, served for many years as one of the principal assistants of Nash. He had just left the latter's office—and eloped with the Lord Chancellor's daughter, Lady Elizabeth Scott, to the fury of the Earl of Eldon—when he applied the experience derived from his father and his employer in remodelling Kitley. Bills for subsidiary fittings about the house imply that work was almost finished in 1825, so it had probably been initiated soon after 1820. Earlier accounts have, unfortunately, not come to light which might tell us more of the romantic young landscape-architect, whom Mr. Summerson describes as

"a pleasant-looking young man, with brown hair and well defined features."

The approach to Kitley is from Yealmpton through a richly timbered park cleft with sudden valleys, ascending from one of which the drive brings us round a corner to the north front. The house is found to stand on a tongue of rising ground up which there is a park vista north-eastwards. But it is not till we get to the terrace along the south face of the house that the full beauty of the setting is realised. A broad sheet of water, enclosed to the brim with noble timber, sweeps out of sight. At its head, but masked by great beeches and a venerable pine, lie walled pleasure and kitchen gardens, and as we pursue the path down the lake a charming picture of the house presents itself (Fig. 2) before the way tunnels and twists into the woodland hanging on the steep banks of the water. That this reach of the estuary is indeed a lake transpires when, after a quarter mile,





5.—THE OYSTER FISHERIES AT STEER POINT



6.—THE ESTUARY FROM KITLEY QUAY, LOOKING TOWARDS WEMBURY



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7.—THE FISHING HOUSE AND THE DAM SEPARATING THE FRESH-WATER LAKE FROM THE TIDAL ESTUARY

we come to the fishing-house (Fig. 7), which is set on the end of a dam. Below it (and in the illustration) the water is tidal, and a little lower down a long causeway carries the Plymouth-Yealmp-ton branch line, now rarely used by trains. From the grass-grown platform of Kitley Quay a sweep of estuary to Steer Point is closed by the wooded heights of Wembury, beyond which is the sea. If we follow our path still farther, and still through thick but more stunted woods, it turns out that Kitley stands on a peninsula between two of these fjords and that, near their confluence at Steer Point, there is an oyster fishery with another fishing-house (Fig. 5).

It was the construction of the dam that set Kitley at the head of a great fresh-water lake instead of commanding a succession of mud flats, and made worth while the planting and landscaping of the upper reaches of the valley. This, it may be supposed, inclined Edmund Pollexfen Bastard to consider remodeling what was then a rectangular Early Georgian house to a form more in harmony with the setting, though an engraving of 1790 shows that the planting of the park was already much the same as it is now. The material for the re-facing—for that is what it amounted to, with the addition of gables, chimney stacks, and terraces—was the silvery Devonshire marble resembling a finer and warmer granite, which is found at the top of the park. It is a lovely stone, and gives to the tapering vertical shape of the house, when seen across the water against the dark background of trees, the pale luminous lines of a moonlit building.

A deep narrow area separates the terrace from the south front, and down it can be seen two tiers of basement windows, the lower of which are of transomed Elizabethan pattern. Others of the same type are associated with a damp-course moulding and doorways with flattened Tudor arches in other parts of the basement, notably the back door on the west side (Fig. 11) and in a small internal court in the centre of the building. From these it appears that most of the foundations of the house are of the sixteenth century, and, judging from the relative thickness of interior walls, that the original house was of the H plan with recessed forecourts facing east and west and the present staircase hall forming the centre. The magnificent Early Georgian staircase (Fig. 9) rises only from the present ground-floor level, having the sixteenth century features beneath it. The inference is that in the eighteenth century the old ground floor was converted into a basement, a new entry formed at first-floor level on the north side, where the ground level rises, the upper part of the central hall was filled with the staircase, and the ground raised on the south and east sides to be flush with the present main floor. Probably at the same time the dining-room was formed by filling in the east forecourt.

The Tudor foundations take us back to Thomas Pollexfen of Kitley, *temp.* Henry VIII, whose descendants continued to live here till about 1710, when Anne, the heiress of Edmund Pollexfen, took Kitley to her husband William Bastard of Gerston, near Dartmouth. The Pollexfens of Kitley do not appear to have been a particularly distinguished family, but their kinsman,



8.—THE LIBRARY, DECORATED IN ABOUT 1825



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9.—THE STAIRCASE. EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

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10.—IN THE DINING-ROOM

Lord Rodney and Captain Pownoll, by Reynolds, flank Lawrence's portrait of Edmund Pollexfen Bastard

Sir Henry Pollexfen, Lord Chief Justice in William III's reign, played an important part in the Revolution of 1688.

A massive volume, published in Paris in 1848, "*Généalogie de la Maison de Bastard*," traces the pedigrees and biographies of the ancient family of this name both in France and England to Rahier, lord of Bastardière-sur-Sèvre, near Nantes, *circa* 1040. The name is thought to derive from an illegitimate son of Alan Short-beard, Duke of Brittany *circa* 950, a descendant of Rivallon, Count of Poher in Cornwall, *circa* 850. The family was definitely Breton, whether or no of Ancient British descent, and in 1066 Robert, one of the sons of Bastardière, was among the Breton followers of Alan Fergent who sailed with William of Normandy. After the Conquest Robert seems to have made for his ancestral Cornwall, but got no farther than Devon, where the Domesday surveyors found him established at Efford in Egg Buckland and elsewhere with, it is interesting to see, a small holding in Plympton, not five miles from Kitley. The subsequent pedigree of the Bastards is not consecutive. There were three knights of Efford *temp.* Henry III, but the virtual founder of the modern family was William Bastard, Recorder of Totnes and M.P. for Dartmouth in James I's reign, whose collateral descendants lived in West Alvington and Gerston. The pedigree does not connect the Devon family with the distinguished mason-architects of Blandford. Sir William,

M.P. for Beeralston under Charles II, was father of the Kitley heiress's husband. Their son, Pollexfen Bastard, married Lady Bridget Poulett. He died before he was forty, but thirty years after his father, so we may confidently ascribe to him the first reconstruction of the house, including the introduction of the staircase (Fig. 9).

This is a particularly handsome example of early eighteenth century oak carpentry, with diverging flights and a hanging landing. The balusters, three to a step, are in the ratio of two spiral to one fluted. A pair of fine glass lamps of late eighteenth century date hang from the gallery.

At the foot of the stairs is the door to the dining-room, which, although redecorated since, appears to be of the same date. Four important portraits hanging here have a bearing on Kitley's subsequent history. Reynolds painted Colonel William Bastard, who succeeded Pollexfen Bastard, and was evidently a man of character.

When the French fleet appeared off Plymouth in the summer of 1779, numbers of insufficiently guarded French prisoners in the Naval base threatened to get out of hand. In four days Colonel Bastard raised a corps of fencibles 500 strong from among the gentry and their tenants, threw half of this force into Plymouth, and with the other half marched the prisoners off to Exeter. For his initiative and firmness he was immediately gazetted to a baronetcy, but without his



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11.—THE BACK DOOR, RELIC OF THE TUDOR HOUSE

knowledge. On the honour being brought to his notice, Colonel Bastard declined it, and his descendants have not seen fit to depart from his modest example.

Above the sideboard hang a pair of grand Reynolds seamen (Fig. 10): Captain Pownoll and Admiral Lord Rodney. Colonel Bastard's second son, Edmund, married Jane Pownoll and thereby inherited the fortune secured by the Captain through his capture of *La Hermoina* treasure-ship in 1763. The following figures are interesting as showing the value of the prize and its proportional distribution: Total value, £544,648; charges, £14,000; to the Admiral, £64,963; Captain, £65,053; three N.C.O.'s, each, £13,000; seamen, each, £485. Reynolds' receipt for £100, dated 1764, being the first half of payment for portraits of Captain and Mrs. Pownoll, is preserved. In 1780 Captain Pownoll was killed in action commanding H.M.S. *Apollon*. His considerable fortune is said to have been mostly dissipated by Edmund Bastard and his brother, Colonel John Bastard, who are portrayed together in a pleasant portrait by Northcote, in extravagant election expenses. But part of the Pownoll fortune may have remained for John's son to reconstruct Kitley in 1820.

The interior, apart from the staircase hall, is of the kind admired as Late Regency. The influence of Nash is obvious in G. S. Repton's designs, as, for instance, in the charming miniature ante-room which retains its original, or at least a very old, green latticed wallpaper. But a Tudor note, given to all the rooms by their mullioned windows, modifies many of the Regency details. The entry hall, with grained wainscot and stained glass, is hung around with armorial shields of Bastard alliances. Crossing the stair hall and leaving the dining-room on our left, twin doors give into the southern living-rooms, the drawing-room lying eastwards, the library west. They are decorated *en suite* and joined by double doors.

The library (Fig. 8) has scarcely been touched since it was built. Its crimson walls, gilt mouldings, yellow scagliola columns, and faded mahogany and rosewood furniture are matched by the original window draperies of crimson silk with beige (originally gold) trimmings. The settee is covered with old hangings consisting of cut-out cloth applied to linen in a chinoiserie floral design, presumably of eighteenth century date, and highly decorative.

Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, who succeeded in 1816, is portrayed by Lawrence above the dining-room sideboard, with a sketch-book on his knee. He was a keen horticulturist *inter alia*, expert on the growing of pineapples, and no doubt planted many of the fine trees and shrubs at Kitley. He married a daughter of the second Lord Rodney—hence the portrait of the Admiral that hangs in the dining-room. His father had married secondly a Miss Martin, whose sister Sarah lived in the house and wrote the original "Mother Hubbard" rhymes for her step-neices and nephews. Mother Hubbard is believed to have been housekeeper at Kitley. The first edition of this rare little volume, published before 1816, is dedicated to John Pollexfen Bastard, "at whose house these Notable Sketches were designed." It consists of numerous verses, on the pattern of the one that has survived, recounting the remarkable experiences encountered by Mother Hubbard in her solicitude for her dog, illustrated with engaging woodcuts. A specimen of these early nonsense rhymes runs:

She went out to get him
Some fish to be fried
When she came back
He presented his bride.

Colonel Reginald Bastard, the present owner, is great-grandson of a brother of Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, and succeeded a cousin at Kitley in 1924. CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.

COOKING FOR NUMBERS

READERS with large houses are in many instances catering for ten or more evacuee children. With careful supervision, they should find it easier to feed them well on the present allowance than those with only two or three. But you must not start out with big ideas of meat and butter every day. So long as you include fruit, vegetables, cereals, eggs, milk, and animal fats in the weekly diet sheets you will be providing the children with all the vitamins essential to healthy growth and development.

Here is an idea of how the money should be spent to the best advantage:

	s.	d.
Milk	1	9
Margarine	0	6
Bread and flour	0	10
Meat, suet and dripping	1	6
Fish	0	6
Eggs	0	6
Fruit and vegetables	1	6
Groceries	1	5

Total per head per week 8 6

Naturally, when you have plenty of vegetables and fruit in the garden, and plenty of rabbits in the park, you will be able to save on those items and buy extra fish or groceries for the children, and perhaps a pound or two of butter occasionally.

Here are three specimen menus simple to prepare:

BREAKFAST.

- 1.—Breakfast hash; bread and marmalade; raw apples.
- 2.—Cereal; bread, margarine and marmalade; stewed prunes.
- 3.—Boiled eggs; bread and butter; raw bananas.

LUNCH.

- 1.—Fish pie; purée of carrots; fruit salad.
- 2.—Scrag of mutton hot pot; boiled potatoes; bread pudding.
- 3.—Bubble and squeak; blackberry and apple summer pudding and custard.

TEA.

- 1.—Bread, butter and jam; dough cake.
- 2.—Bread and dripping; ginger cake.
- 3.—Bread, margarine, meat paste; fruit cake.

The proportions in the following recipes are sufficient for twelve children.

Breakfast Hash.—Peel and chop three large onions, peel and dice four large potatoes. Fry all together in 3 oz. of hot bacon fat, lard, or beef dripping. Meanwhile fry 1 lb. of beef sausages or 1 lb. of rashers till crisp, then chop up small and add to the potatoes and onions. In the fat from the rashers or sausages fry three slices of bread cut in dice. Add to the other pan when crisp. Mix well and serve as soon as the onions and potatoes are tender.

Fish Pie.—Boil 3 lb. of cod, then carefully remove all the skin and bones. Make a white sauce with 3 oz. of margarine, 3 oz. of flour, 1½ pints of milk and water mixed. Bring to the boil, season well, and simmer fifteen minutes, then stir in 4 oz. of grated cheese. Flake the cod and add it to the cheese sauce. Line some greased pie-dishes with potato purée, fill nearly full of fish, and cover with a final layer of potato. Dot with flecks of margarine, sprinkle with grated cheese, and brown for fifteen minutes.

Scrag of Mutton Hot Pot.—Get 3½ lb. of scrag end of neck, divide into chops and trim off some of the fat. Fry for five minutes in hot fat, turning each chop once. Put in a large saucepan or casserole, pour on 3 quarts of hot water, bring quickly to the boil, season well, then throw in a bundle of leeks, sliced, 1 lb. of onions sliced, 1 lb. of carrots sliced, and three handfuls of barley. Simmer for three hours. Serve in soup plates with boiled potatoes.

Bubble and Squeak.—4 lb. of boiled potatoes, 4 lb. of boiled cabbage. Mix well together in a bowl, have two large frying-pans ready with 3 oz. of dripping in each; when smoking, spread the potato and cabbage mixture evenly over the pans, and cook over a low flame for forty minutes. The mixture should be turned at half-time with the aid of a strong slice. Bubble and squeak is delicious if well fried on both sides.

Fruit Salad.—I find a good way of making a fruit salad at this time of year is to open a large tin of pineapple chunks or sliced peaches as a foundation, then to make a syrup with a pint of water and twelve lumps of sugar boiled together for ten minutes, then to add to this syrup and the tinned fruit a few sliced bananas, apples, and a few raw blackberries.

Bread Pudding.—Collect enough stale bread together (crusts, unwanted bread and butter, etc.) to fill a large mixing basin. Soak in enough milk and water so that the bread works to a stiff mush, add 4 oz. of soft brown sugar, 2 oz. of margarine, 6 oz. of currants, and two heaped teaspoonfuls of mixed spice. Work together with a wooden spoon till all the ingredients are well blended, then put into greased pie-dishes and bake for one hour in a medium oven. Children usually love this pudding.

Blackberry and Apple Summer Pudding.—Stew 4 lb. of blackberries and 2 lb. of sliced apples together in hardly any water till just tender. Add sugar to taste (you will need less if you add it after the cooking). Strain off the juice and soak white bread cut into fingers in it. When thoroughly soaked, line two pudding-basins with the bread, then fill with the fruit, then cover with rounds of soaked bread. Leave overnight, and turn out just before serving with any extra juice which has run out poured round and custard poured over.

Dough Cake.—2 lb. of plain flour, a pinch of salt, 4 oz. of margarine, 8 oz. of caster sugar, ½ lb. of currants, ½ lb. of sultanas, 1 teaspoonful (heaped) of mixed spice, 1 pint of milk, and 1 oz. of compressed yeast. Put the flour and salt in a basin and rub in the margarine. Add the sugar, spice and fruit. Mix well together. Put yeast into a basin with a teaspoonful of caster sugar, beat it till it becomes liquid, and add it to the milk, which you have previously warmed to blood heat. Make a well in the middle of your dough mixture, and pour in the milk and yeast through a strainer. Mix well with a wooden spoon. Turn out on to a well floured board. Knead well and divide in two. Meanwhile, grease the bottoms of two round cake-tins and line them with greased paper, letting the paper stand up five inches above the tins. Fill the prepared tins with your dough and cover them with greased paper. Stand them in a warm place to rise for one hour, then bake in a quick oven (Regulo 7) for one hour. PENELOPE CHETWODE.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

"THE COOL SEQUESTERED VALE"

Country Contentments, by Margaret Westerling. (Constable, 8s. 6d.)
By Weald and Down, by A. A. Evans. (Methuen, 7s. 6d.)
Romantic Lochaber, by Donald B. MacCulloch. (Moray Press, 10s. 6d.)
Old English Household Life, by Gertrude Jekyll and J. R. Jones. (Batsford, 7s. 6d.)

IN war-time the country is more lovely and peaceful than ever, and something of these qualities is now added to books about the country. There is a restful satisfaction in them, since they send our minds wandering for a little while in green and quiet places. Nor is this mere "escapism," for they bring, too, a conviction that such peace and beauty and all their long tradition are many times worth anything that must be endured for them.

In the reading of such books there must be a little give and take between author and reader. We all know that our own particular county is the best: not the most beautiful, perhaps, by commonplace canons, nor the most palpably romantic, but simply the best, as a matter of proud conviction and not of argument. We will allow the author to hold similar sentiments as to his own county, but he must not rub them in too hard; he must not, in Joe Gargery's phrase, "come the Mogul" over us. Now here are three books, all engagingly illustrated, about three parts of the country in this respect dangerous—the Cotswolds, Sussex, and Lochaber. A man of Kent, for instance, may think that the praise of Sussex has been something over-done, especially by those who were not born there, mere foreigners. The Cotswolds have been much discovered by writers as by motor coaches; Scotland and the Highlands have never suffered from any lack of a good conceit of themselves. Let it then be said at once that these authors have nobly restrained themselves, and the alien reader can share their enthusiasms with no touch of resentment.

All three like to tramp their respective counties on foot. Mr. MacCulloch, as he fares through the country of the Clan Cameron lives chiefly in the past, but the highlander's memory is long and the past seems not very distant. He seeks Prince Charlie's tree or Prince Charlie's cave; the signal rock whence is said to have been given the sign for the massacre of Glencoe; Culcairn's Brae, whence Dugald Cameron shot the wicked officer on the white horse; the road near Achriach, where Iain Mac-Aindrea, malign dwarf and mighty archer, transfixed the Chief of Glen Nevis as he drank. To the Saxon reader he brings a pleasant whiff of "Kidnapped," with the Moor of Rannoch and the knoll of fir trees where James Stewart of the Glens was hanged for the murder of Red Fox. Who really shot Glenure, whether it was with the Fasnacloich gun, whether it was a Cameron did the deed—if he knows this highland secret he does not reveal it.

Mrs. Westerling and Mr. Evans, a Sussex parson, love the past too, but it is rather that past not to be found in any history book, but by talking to those who still remember what is almost forgotten. Mr. Evans has a long conversation with the miller at the Fletching water-mill and learns why he grinds wheat no longer. It is all the women-folks' fault; "home-milled flour needs more teasing, as we call it, in working it up or it gets puddingy. But there, folks don't take the trouble over things as the old ones did.

They want everything done easily and quickly." Mrs. Westerling also likes water-mills and goes searching for the remains of one in Guiting Wood. In her pleasantly meandering book she is always finding out pleasant things; she is indefatigable in discovery. At Snowhill she learns that the village has its particular tune for dances on grand occasions. It is called "Snowsle Swedish," and no other village can quite get the lilt of it. At Hinchwick a haymaker confides to her that he calls his pitchfork a shuppick, though others may call it a pike or a pikel. The farmer with the fine old stone barn at Taddington delights her by using the word "bowsen" with its ancient plural, "the name old folks used for cowsheds." One old man tells her of the pitched battle of the gleaners, when he was a boy, between the lawful people of Temple Guiting and the marauders from Stow; another whispers of the ghost at the top of Stanway Hill that brought the wagon to a mysterious halt with the horses sweating. At Campden she talks to one who is a master of making such wagons—a vanishing art—and learns how the hubs must be of elm and the "sharves" of stout ash.

She is interested in all traces of old craftsmanship and would enjoy the fourth book named on this page, with its attractive learning on cheese presses and rush lights, fire dogs and chimney cranes, and all those things that flourished when the kitchen was the centre of social life. They were all new once and entirely practical; they grew better and better, and the shaping of them became a true art; customs grew up round them, and then gradually they were ousted by the modern, the machine-made and the shoddy; they became merely curious. It is a good thing that there are still those to cherish the knowledge of them, as an integral part of the beauty of the countryside. B. D.

Reminiscences of Sport and War, by General Sir Beauvoir de Lisle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 15s.)

SO much has General de Lisle been identified with polo, and with his training of the polo team of the Durham Light Infantry—which, incidentally, ushered in a new era in the game—that one is inclined to forget that he is also a highly distinguished soldier, with a long and varied career, ranging from the Sudan in 1885 to the last war. He tackles his war memories from a pleasantly personal angle, and good pen-pictures are drawn of the campaigns in South Africa and in Gallipoli and France. It was after the experience of the former campaign that Major de Lisle, as he was then, put forward the revolutionary thesis that the decisive weapon of cavalry was no longer the "arm blanche"—the sword or lance—but the rifle and machine-gun. It is interesting to note that both French and Haig disagreed with him. Now General de Lisle, who himself commanded a cavalry regiment, the Royals, is one of those lucky men who have lived to see their theories put to the test and vindicated. The author has some good stories to tell of the ex-Kaiser, Kitchener, Lord Roberts, Allenby, and many others. He hits some shrewd blows sometimes, but writes throughout without malice, and with the true simplicity of a soldier and a sportsman. C. E. G. H.

Blue Water Vagabond. Six Years' Adventure at Sea, by Dennis Puleston. (Peter Davies, 12s. 6d.)

IT looks as if lone voyaging would have to be enjoyed in imagination only for some time to come, though it is quite possible that there are



"CRAFTSMANSHIP IN STONE: A CORNER OF CASTLE COMBE, WILTSHIRE, FRAMED IN THE MARKET CROSS"

(From "Old English Household Life")

a few solitary navigators knocking about the seas who do not yet know that a war is in progress. Mr. Puleston's account of his adventures in several oceans in his own and in other people's little ships contains many alluring suggestions for the amateur navigator to store up for future reference: for example, the sunken treasure of the Silver Shoals, which appears to have been at least within measurable distance of him and his fellow-venturers until that unlucky chance which seems to be the lot of most treasure-seekers removed it from their grasp. As an "escape" book for dark days made darker by blacking-out, too, his narrative may be recommended, for it brings with it the gleam of sunny skies and tropic seas, the thunder of the surf on distant coral reefs, and the sigh of the palms on islands not on the chart. Mr. Puleston's delight in lovely names, names that sing themselves, is a notable feature of his book, and it has led him to visit more than one of the enchanted isles which he describes with such enthusiasm of discovery. Best of

all, perhaps, is Saba, the account of which reads more like a chapter from romantic fiction rather than sober fact. C. FOX SMITH.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST.

MORE PORTRAITS OF A LIFETIME, by Jacques-Emile Blanche (Dent, 18s.); IRISH GOLD, by Pamela Hinkson (Collins, 10s. 6d.); ENTER A CHILD, by Dormer Creston (Macmillan, 7s. 6d.); NORTH CAPE, by F. D. Ommanney (Longmans, 10s. 6d.); OLD-FASHIONED FLOWERS, by Sacheverell Sitwell (Country Life, 15s.); PAINTING IN ENGLAND—HOGARTH TO WHISTLER, by Mary Chivot (Country Life, 10s. 6d.); SPINNING FOR DUFFERS, by R. D. Peck (Black, 3s. 6d.). Fiction: HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY, by Richard Llewellyn (M. Joseph, 8s. 6d.); THE BLOOD OF THE MARTYRS, by Naomi Mitchison (Constable, 8s. 6d.); DEATH SERVES AN ACE, by Helen Wills Moody and Robert Murphy (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.).

HORSES AND PONIES IN THE WAR

HOW TO MAINTAIN CONDITION AND ENSURE THEIR SAFETY

THERE are many indications that horses and ponies will be required in great numbers for all manner of commercial and transport purposes. Many firms are already laying up their petrol-driven vehicles and returning to horse-drawn transport, while in country districts the good old tub trap and pony are taking the place of the small car. As time goes on petrol may become scarcer, when this procedure will be amplified and no doubt the vast majority will once more avail themselves of the services of the horse and the pony.

Some people seem to be chary of going back to the horse, and this caution may be based on two grounds: firstly, the score of expense, and secondly, a certain hesitation over matters of feeding and condition. And yet how easily both may be obviated. Horses and ponies under war-time conditions may be kept in good heart and condition very economically. There is not, for example, the slightest need to build or hire stabling or order vast quantities of bedding, rubbers, and dandy brushes. The horse or pony will be quite happy and content in running about a field, for is it not its natural home?

It will be found, too, that it is much safer. Horses which are stabled, in the event of attack from the air, will be found to be very unpleasant, troublesome, and stupid animals. The same applies to fire, of which every horse has a great and primeval fear. It loses control and becomes a nervous wreck. So the field or the orchard is the safest place for the horse during war. If you do not possess a rough field, you can always rent eatage from a neighbouring farmer for a few shillings a week; and try and pick a field with a pond in it, or running water. For some reason or another, horses prefer this water to that which stands in tanks and buckets. The grass will provide a certain amount of nutriment, but during the hard weather and bleak winter months the horse will require supplementary rations. These may take the form of a feed of oats every evening, and for a horse doing a certain amount of regular work a standardised ration of six or seven pounds of oats is quite sufficient. For the pony this ration should be halved—in fact, a feed of oats may be given every other day. The English pony is a very hardy customer, and will live and thrive where most horses would starve and die. The mountain breeds, for example, we are told, "are well acquainted with the art of going upon short commons and thriving on them."

Carrots sliced are also an excellent thing, and so, too, in the winter months is maize, which may be given dry or boiled. It is rather heating, and should not be used liberally. It should not be necessary to say that one of the chief articles of the horse's diet is hay, and for a horse turned out some ten pounds a day may be given with advantage. The best hay for this purpose is what is generally known as "mixture" hay; it is hard and sustaining, possesses all sorts of mineral salts, and horses relish it. There is also the added advantage that good "mixture" hay often halves the corn bill. Horses will do a lot of steady work on hay alone if it is sweet and well won.

As the horse is a careless and wasteful feeder, it would be as well to give the hay in a hay-net, which you can sling over the gate-post or any convenient place. This prevents the horse from pulling the hay about, trampling on it, and therefore wasting it, to get at the sweetest parts. The same applies to the feeding of corn or other cereals. Always feed in a clean bucket, and never in one of those clumsy wooden manger affairs sometimes seen in the fields. They always remind me of one of the old-fashioned four-poster beds—and they are about as hygienic. They are usually full of germs and other bacilli, and the horse may pick up all sorts of things from eating in them. A good linseed mash once a week will keep the interior economy correct, and this should also contain a proportion of broad bran.

It is a good plan to leave several lumps of rock salt about the field. This is essential to the health of the horse, and it is too often neglected. It is when salt is left out of the dietary that horses start biting their stable fittings, and in the field tearing up grass and eating earth to get at the salts so vital to their well-being.

This is the staple diet for a horse turned out during the war, but of course it may be varied in many ways, although it should be noted that every day sufficient bulk should be given to ensure prompt digestion. It is as well to feed in the evening just before sunset, so that the horse will have sufficient bodily warmth for the long and cold hours of the night. And here a word of warning. As the winter months progress it will be noticed that the horse or

pony is growing a much longer coat than it would under normal conditions. This, of course, is Nature's defence against the cold and the wet, the wind and the rain, and it was particularly noticeable during the Great War with the horses in France and Flanders.

There may come a night of great severity when you think that the horse should be brought into the stable. There is no necessity for this at all. With plenty of body-heating rations to sustain its strength, the horse will weather the storm all right. And what happens if the horse is in the stable? Owing to the warmer atmosphere and the thicker coat it immediately starts to sweat profusely. Although it may be dry enough to all appearances in the morning, that is not to say that the undercoat is in a similar condition. The probability is that the latter is still soaked with cold perspiration, so the logical consequence is that when the horse is turned out once more it will take cold and start to run at the nose. So leave the horse out by night as well as by day. It will not take any harm, and if it is a thin-skinned one, or clipped "trace high," you can always use one of those excellent New Zealand rugs which do not come off or cannot become entangled with the horse when it lies down. Or if you really think it necessary, and have the time and the knowledge, you can run up a rough shed in a corner of the field. But, strangely enough, I have always found that horses prefer to remain in the open with their tails to the storm, than take refuge in a box or shelter. The horse with its out-of-doors life will soon become very fit and hard—it is perhaps the best treatment of all.

A business friend of mine in Cheltenham lets his horse run out all the year round, and only gives it the rations I have described, but it looks well and does a lot of work. Then that fine type of yeoman, Tom Andrews of Worcestershire fame, tells us in his racy book that he possessed a cob which hunted three days a week, "never slept in a house in her life, nor had any corn. All she had was hay and some cake with the cows." That is Spartan enough treatment if you like, yet in reality a very healthy existence. There is not the slightest doubt that we "mollicoddle" our horses far too much, hot boxes, artificial and stimulating food, and not enough work. The horse was not intended to live under such conditions.

Therefore there is no harm in working the horse which is out in the field. He can, indeed, do work of national importance on the land. Some may look askance at this statement, and it may seem sacrilege to put hunters in the harrows, or old favourites in the plough. Yet why not? That fussy little personage Major Yammerton, "for five and thirty years a master of haryers," we are told by Surtees, was "not above putting his hunters into the harrows occasionally," and a few years back I knew an M.F.H. in the flesh who worked the Hunt horses about the farm, in the plough, roller, and all sorts of gear. Nearly all Irish hunters have done their turn in chains before commencing their career proper, and here Master Robert, the Grand National winner, is a leading example.

Then my friend Mr. Fred Unwin uses his famous coach team of four grey mares about his farm, and they pull with a will in grass-cutter, cart or plough. Continuing this line of thought, it may be of interest to add that when I was a boy in Yorkshire we possessed an old Iceland pony which ran out all the year round, was never shod, and did every job about the place, from cutting grass to trapping, from carting coals to carrying me to hounds. Yet she was never sick or sorry, always looked well, and when she died was forty-five years of age.

So there is not the slightest reason why hunters and ponies should not be used on the land. The exercise will do them good and harden up their frames, and they will get through the job very much more quickly and expeditiously than the heavy-footed, plodding Shire. They can, of course, be used on the road both in saddle and leather, for did not such an authority as the Master of the Handley Cross leave it on record that "no beans and a run in the dogcart" was the best method of summering the hunter?

The cost of keeping horses and ponies out in the condition described is very small; it should not exceed ten shillings a week, less in the case of a pony, and using that fact as a base I would say that there is not the slightest reason why horses should be destroyed. They can do their bit as much as anyone, and we shall require their services in the days which lie ahead of us. Breeding, too, must go on if we are to retain our position as the stud farm of the world.

WILLIAM FAWCETT.

THE AUTUMN GARDEN

THERE is no time but what brings its joys to the garden, and the autumn, no less than the spring and summer, scatters its gifts with a generous hand, especially in a season such as this when, thanks to a most genial September, all plants are slow in moving to their appointed end. Though the usual signs of the approaching dissolution are not wanting in Nature's annual transformation scene with its brilliant pagentry of tinting leaf and ripening fruit, there is still much of the luxuriant and riotous colouring of late summer to lose in the flower-beds and borders before we glimpse the low-keyed tones that mark the beginning of the rapid decline of the garden year. At the moment there is much to enjoy. Summer has tarried long enough to leave behind many stragglers which keep company with the stalwarts of autumn, the Michaelmas daisies, the kniphofias and the hardy chrysanthemums, whose real time it is. Everywhere in the borders yellow's ascendancy, associated in the minds of most of us with the approaching ebb, is challenged by the blues, purples and mauves of the host of perennial asters and the elegant sprays of that handsome 6ft. aconite called *Wilsoni*, Barker's variety, which affords such a fine foil to yellow dahlias and the soft reds and oranges of the red hot pokers. The colour scheme, enhanced by the enormous range of grey, silver, russet and yellowish greens which show themselves more in the absence of hard lights and shadows, is one of indescribable beauty, and in these trying times, is a comfort to the anxious mind.

Notwithstanding the pokers, whose impressive spires still radiate beauty and colour against a background of evergreens, the perennial sunflowers and their cousins, the heleniums and rudbeckias, the golden rods with their graceful feathery wands of shining gold, and the Korean chrysanthemums with their sheaves



THE HANDSOME HIMALAYAN COTONEASTER FRIGIDA. ONE OF THE MOST RELIABLE OF FRUITING SHRUBS

By now the autumn picture in the shrubbery and in woodland places, if the plant furnishing has been chosen and arranged with an eye to autumnal effects, is a glorious festival of changing colour tones where greens give way to brown and russet fades to yellow and gold, while pinks and reds deepen to fiery scarlet and dazzling crimson. A shaft of sunshine sets fire to the Japanese maples, perhaps the most striking of shrubs in the glorious tints of their dying leaves; and hardly less impressive are the groups of some of the barberries, like the incomparable *B. Thunbergii*, the sumachs, the dogwoods, the fine *Azalea Crippsii*, Sargent's cherry, and the snowy *mespilus*, both as lovely now as in the spring.

There are many other trees and shrubs which promise to be no less beautiful in their autumnal dress, the colour of which depends so much on situation, exposure, soil and climate. The two *Fothergilla*s major and *monticola* will soon be assuming their gorgeous tints, and the same can be said of the handsome *Sorbus discolor*, a mountain ash that justifies its place in any collection of ornamental trees. The *enkiathus* and the *Liquidambar* are two others which seldom fail to call forth admiration in the later days of October, when they are a sheet of flaming red,

of pink daisies, there is nothing so striking as September passes into October as the profusion of the Michaelmas daisies, without whose distinguished presence the autumnal garden would lose more than half its beauty and charm. Along with the host of daisies come dahlias of infinite variety and barbaric in the splendour of their colourings. For weeks and even months they have served the garden well, and there can be little regret if, one morning in the not too distant future, we awaken to find their luxuriant growth and handsome blooms transformed into a withered and blackened mass.

What the autumn frosts take away with one hand they give as freely with the other.



Blanche Henrey

COMET, AMONG THE BEST OF THE BARBERRIES, PERHAPS THE MOST ORNAMENTAL OF BERRYING SHRUBS



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A DECORATIVE SHRUB IN LATE AUTUMN. STRANVAESIA UNDULATA WITH CLUSTERS OF FRUITS OF BRILLIANT RED



AN AUTUMN GARDEN LANDSCAPE. RED HOT POKERS BY THE WATER'S EDGE

providing an arresting incident only excelled in splendour by the scarlet oak. Already the Japanese *Cercidiphyllum japonicum* is beginning to assume its pinkish tones, which deepen later to a dark red, and the various maples, like *Acer dasycarpum*, the North American *A. circinatum*, *A. Griseum* and *A. Ginnala* are preparing for their annual transformation. Amid the changing leaf tints an occasional flower still shows. The caryopteris, notably the fine newcomer called *clandonensis*, are still gay with their clusters of light blue fringed flowers, and keeping them company and adding to the tones of blue are that incomparably fine late summer shrub *Ceanothus Gloire de Versailles* and the no less lovely *Ceratostigma Willmottianum*, both of which will carry on their show until cut down by the withering hand of frost. The pyramidal heads of *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* have now assumed their beautiful tones of bronze and coppery pink—perhaps even lovelier now that they have aged than when in their full tide, and an occasional spray of gold still shows on the shoots of that splendid St. John's Wort *Hypericum Forrestii*, whose leaves are already taking on the most attractive tints of red and bronzy pink.

If in some places there is a week or two still to go before the leaf pageant gets fully into its stride, there is probably ample to delight the eye at the moment in the heavily laden fruiting branches

of many trees and shrubs. Of these, there is none more impressive as I write than the two crab apples named John Downie and Dartmouth, whose branches are weighed almost to the ground with a bumper crop of miniature apples whose gold and yellow skin is flushed and streaked with crimson. The spindle trees run the crabs close for first place, and among them the one called *Euonymus latifolius* whose ruptured deep pink capsules, dangling on long stalks and encasing bright orange-coloured seeds, and resembling some modern electric light shade, is perhaps the most outstanding. The viburnums, among which few are better than our native guelder rose; the cotoneasters, led by the incomparable Himalayan *C. frigida*, and its descendants like *C. Watereri*; the barberries and the firethorns (*pyracanthas*), are others that are of notable excellence. If these are some of the chief players in the festival of berry, they are well supported by a full cast of established supernumeraries, among which the mountain ashes, now a highly valuable and decorative race with all the new recruits from China; the wild roses, led by the magnificent *Moyesii*, its long mahogany shoots resplendent with bright red flask-shaped haws; and the hollies, which are remarkably gay and bright for so early in the year, play a distinguished part in the pageant and contribute most generously to the varied beauty and brilliance of the autumnal scene.

G. C. TAYLOR.



THE PAGEANT OF THE MICHAELMAS DAISIES AT SANDRINGHAM

GOLF BY BERNARD DARWIN

THE EXHIBITION MATCH

HENRY COTTON and his brother professionals, who would in happier circumstances have been sailing with him to America for the Ryder Cup match, are doing a good deed in playing exhibition matches on various courses. Not only will they benefit the Red Cross, which is their main object, but they will keep the flag of golf flying and give other golfers something cheerful and stimulating to look at in their hours of leisure. It will not matter too much who wins, but it will be very interesting, nevertheless, to see who does win.

Time works changes in our moods, and for my part, at any rate, I am glad to see the old term "exhibition match" used once again. There was a time when we got a little tired of it and that for which it stood; we murmured that what we really wanted was an old-fashioned money match in which one man threw down the gauntlet and the other picked it up. Now we have in turn grown weary of hearing about "challenge" matches. The term has been too indiscriminately used. It has been applied to some games which were palpably exhibitions in a disguise so thin that the most innocent of spectators could not be deceived. Therefore I say that it is pleasant to have matches under their true colours and their proper name, which will be just as good and as exciting as if imaginary hundreds depended on them. Moreover, that word "exhibition" has sent my mind wandering back to some matches of years ago, and in this wartime a little reminiscence is permissible.

It seems to me in looking back that it was the first victory of Taylor in the Open Championship at Sandwich in 1894 that set the exhibition ball really rolling in England. Before that the great Douglas Rolland had played a few of such matches and in particular one against Tom Dunn at Tooting Bec. It was said that he arrived there in a stiff white shirt, and boots with no nails, and without his clubs. However, he crumpled up his shirt, got tackets in his boots, borrowed some clubs, and beat Tom Dunn and, incidentally, the record for the course, all to pieces. Now, a little later, everybody wanted to see the young Englishman who had beaten all the Scotsmen and there was available a very good Scot to play him. Taylor and Hurd seem in my perhaps exaggerating memory to have been playing matches against one another all over the place. The courses on which they played were neither very famous nor very good, and the accounts of the play were jejune and written by people whose knowledge of the game was general rather than particular, but still people were much interested in the results. Then came Vardon's victory in the Championship of 1895, and in the year before that a club-maker at the Army and Navy Stores, declared by a few knowing ones to be a great golfer (his name was Braid), had halved a match with Taylor at West Drayton; so now there were four heroes instead of two to exhibit themselves. One match I remember particularly well was at Ganton early in 1896, before the Championship. Taylor went there to play Vardon, and was beaten by 8 up and 6 to play. If the skies had fallen I could scarcely have been more surprised than by that audacious affair. Taylor, who had won two Championships running, whom I had seen with my very own eyes, Taylor beaten and by 8 and 6! Goodness, gracious, mercy me! What were things coming to?

I had, as I say, seen Taylor in the first exhibition match I ever watched. It was in my first year at Cambridge, in the Lent term of 1895, when he came down to play Jack White at Worlington. The way in which he seemed to flick his drives,

much as if he were playing an iron, was new, strange, and exciting beyond words. I cannot recall very much about strokes or holes except—and this can only interest those who know Worlington—that each man took three wooden club shots to the first hole against a light wind and then neither was quite up. Taylor won by 2 and 1 over thirty-six holes, and a rather tactless gentleman congratulated Jack White on making such a fight of it, saying: "I suppose you didn't expect to win." I can still hear poor Jack answering: "I fancied my chance, sir. I fancied my chance," and he had no doubt a right to fancy it, for on those fast, bare greens his putting was truly formidable. My only other recollection is that the Champion allowed his clubs to travel back from Mildenhall to Cambridge in the van

and that I marvelled at such hardihood. Two years later I had a first sight of Herd and Braid, who played a match at Penarth at the time of the Welsh Championship meeting. Taylor was to have played, but could not come at the last moment, and Braid came instead. It is often said that no power on earth has ever induced that great man to practice before a round, and I confess that I have only seen him do it once; but I did see him hit a shot or two down the first hole at Penarth, I think with his cleek. Herd had been practising diligently over the course on the day before, but it was Braid who won.

In the year after that again Aberdovey rose in its pride and promoted an exhibition. Taylor, Braid, Toogood and Peter Paxton were the players, and I think poor old Peter was only invited for the sake of old Tooting days, for he was sadly out-classed. He took, to the best of my belief, 97, and he christened the sea-iris, the cause of his disasters, by the name of the "leeks," which they have borne ever afterwards. Taylor arrived on the day before, and I had the terrific honour of playing and halving with him. I am afraid he must have played quite a lot better next day, when he won with a 75. Braid came next with, I think, 78. Some special back tees—little platforms of wood covered with turf among the sandhills—had been made at certain holes for this occasion. On economical grounds, I suppose, they were made no larger than absolutely necessary. They were, in fact, so narrow that my old friend Mr. Edmund Spencer of Hoylake, a very good golfer with a very wide stance, could not get himself on to them with any degree of comfort. I can still see him trying to straddle them.

I do not know whether I am right, but I think that the exhibition match reached its zenith at the same time as Harry Vardon reached his, that is, at about the end of the nineteenth century. He had won his third Championship at Sandwich in 1899, and won it very easily. Moreover, before that Championship began and while it was going on nobody had for a moment supposed that anybody else could win—a remarkable testimony to his altogether outstanding position at the time. He was in one class then and all the other golfers were in another. So everybody wanted to see him, and he played here, there and everywhere. There was in particular, as I remember, a tour in Scotland, which country he devastated. As its culmination he encountered the best ball of Mr. Laidlay and Mr. Balfour Melville at St. Andrews. That was a formidable undertaking, and St. Andrews was never one of Vardon's courses. At Sandwich I think he could have done it, but on the Old Course he lost, though not by a great deal. Scotland exclaimed triumphantly: "He's beaten at last," and England, with patriotic resentment, replied: "But it took two of you to do it."



"MATCHES . . . JUST AS GOOD AND AS EXCITING AS IF IMAGINARY HUNDREDS DEPENDED ON THEM"

HOME PRODUCTION OF EGGS & POULTRY

By W. POWELL-OWEN

President of the Poultry Club, Past President of the National Utility Poultry Society.



MOVABLE CHICK-REARING UNIT, WITH WIRE-COVERED RUN ATTACHED.

It will accommodate chicks from hatching until the ark stage



NIGHT-ARK FOR GROWING STOCK. Used for chicks after they are weaned of heat at six or eight weeks of age. The slatted floor ensures even manuring

A GAIN the call of the hen is heard throughout the countryside, in response to the Minister of Agriculture's broadcast appeal to "keep hens."

Although in normal times home production of eggs and poultry is valued annually at over £30,000,000, it is scarcely 70 per cent. of our total consumption. Accordingly there must now be an increase of home supplies to replace the 30 per cent. which in peace-time has represented Great Britain's annual imports.

War-time poultry-keeping thus becomes a patriotic means of contributing to the nation's essential food supplies, and enables one to be self-supporting in regard to eggs and poultry for the household's everyday requirements. It can, too, be so conducted as to improve pastures and to enrich the fertility of the soil—a vital asset in the coming years during which the land must be put to its greatest productive capacity.

In so many country homes there are "evacuees," and I can think of no more useful or suitable occupation for them than the management of poultry. With results to show for one's enthusiasm, the routine work is creative and makes for keenness, while holding one's interest constantly. For those very reasons voluntary helpers in the Auxiliary Forces, during periods for relaxation, will find chick-rearing or hen-management an outlet that is soothing to the strain of their everyday national work.

Finally, from a practical angle, home production of eggs is directly economical, where garden waste and house-scrap are available. As the Minister said in his broadcast, "the hen is one of our most economic converters of garden waste and household scraps into valuable food." An adequate daily ration for a laying hen is 4 oz. of soft food and a scratch feed of grain. One-half of the soft food may consist of garden waste and house-scrap.

Heavy or sitting breeds should have first claim for the beginner's consideration under war-time conditions. Apart from egg-production they solve all incubation and rearing problems in providing broodies for natural hatching. In addition, they possess excellent table properties, so that surplus cockerels and discarded hens are available as food in any emergency. Another advantage is that they lend themselves admirably to range conditions, being sufficiently hardy and robust for exposed sites.

Of all-round breeds for eggs and flesh the Light Sussex heads the list, and it will provide all the broodies that are needed for natural hatching purposes. Broodiness is one of the breed's characteristics, which may be said also of the Buff Orpington, another excellent all-round breed.

Incidentally, these two breeds are prime favourites where first-class table birds are concerned. The niceties of white flesh and shanks, however, may become minor considerations in war-time where flesh-production is one of the beginner's objectives, combined with egg-production. Accordingly, the yellow-legged Rhode Island Red, easily our most popular breed, will also satisfy one's needs. Further, it provides a first-class commercial type of egg. Again, the yellow-legged Wyandotte carries far more breast flesh than many imagine, and the red or white variety will attract many beginners.

It is possible, however, that the brown-shelled egg will be preferred on account of its attractiveness. Strains of the following breeds produce the dark brown eggs: Barnevelder, Welsummer, Marans, and Croad Langshan.

Since the World War, methods of mating have been advanced considerably and sex-linked crossings should now become even more popular where one wishes to distinguish the sexes of chicks at hatching time. By mating a gold male with silver females, for example, a Rhode Island Red or Buff Orpington male with Light Sussex or White Wyandotte females, the day-old cockerel chicks are silver while the pullets are buff when hatched. In short, the cockerels follow the dam for down colouring and pullets take after their sire.

It is possible, therefore, to separate the chicks at hatching time so that the cockerels are reared separately for table and the pullets for laying. Economy in feeding and production is thus made possible. Furthermore, where the beginner does not desire to be faced with the problem of the cockerels, he may purchase guaranteed day-old pullet chicks only, rearing them for egg production. In that way there is a considerable saving in plant. Alternatively, one may desire to purchase day-old cockerels only, to run on for table.

It is no longer necessary to adopt permanent housing for poultry where range is available or when it is desired to increase the fertility of the soil and improve the grazing. Houses with slatted floors, to accommodate individual laying flocks of fifty adult birds or more, can be moved regularly to fresh ground, so that the fowls have their liberty and spread the manure over the grassland. They are able under such a system to find a great deal of natural food; soiled spots around the houses are prevented; and the hens scratch up the coarse undergrowth to bring through the finer grasses and clovers.

Then units of thirty or forty adult laying fowls can be housed conveniently in folds, which are moved daily to fresh ground.



FOLD UNIT FOR LAYING STOCK. Used after the ark stage. It is moved daily to a clean spot by a simple attachment seen in the illustration



HOUSE WITH SLATTED FLOOR. An alternative accommodation for layers. An attached portable scratching-shed affords the birds further protection in unfavourable weather

Arranged in a line, such portable equipment may be placed in fields occupied by cattle, sheep or horses, because of their barge-like shape and slanting sides. The fowls benefit by the regular moves to fresh grassland.

Poultry do not require first-class pastures; in fact, they do best when placed on rough land which they can improve. The improvement is sometimes beyond belief, and other farm animals, particularly sheep, like to follow the poultry round.

Next, we have in the night-ark an ideal standardised rearing unit which will accommodate growing stock from six or eight weeks of age, when they are weaned of heat, to approaching maturity, when they are transferred to their laying quarters. Having a slatted floor, the droppings are allowed to pass through to the ground, and by moving the units regularly the grassland again receives uniform manuring. The night-ark may be utilised for small-unit breeding pens of eight or ten hens and a male, or for thirty or forty cockerels being reared for table.

Should one favour artificial rearing one of the many outdoor rearers may be chosen. This will take the chicks from the day-old stage up to the time they are moved to the night-arks. Indoor hovers may be utilised in conjunction with small-unit plant.

Possibilities of converting existing disused buildings or out-houses should not be overlooked by the beginner. They are quite suitable for flocks of laying hens, provided they are well ventilated, and not too cold inside. Adapted for roosting

purposes only, the fowls can enjoy range. Used intensively, the floor must be well littered with straw, peat moss, sifted earth or even dry leaves, and the interior must be light.

Where the fowls are to be kept in the selected outhouse for winter laying and allowed range in the summer, part of the front must be open, being covered with netting to admit direct sunlight. This semi-intensive system is excellent for egg-production. Light breeds or light-heavy crosses may be considered for egg-production only.

How and when to start?

In October and November it is best to purchase 1939-hatched pullets on the point of laying. In November or December one may consider purchasing a breeding pen of ten or twelve 1938-hatched hens and a 1939-hatched cockerel. From December to May, day-old chicks and hatching eggs will be in season, and from May onwards there will be growing pullets offered varying in age from eight to sixteen weeks.

March-hatched pullets in heavy breeds and April-hatched light breeds are ideal for winter laying, commencing their production in late September or early October. Pullets in their first year on the whole lay many more eggs than second-season hens.

The illustrations selected show the types of equipment which under war-time conditions are best adapted to a simple method, and one capable of fitting in with a planned schedule for increasing the fertility of the soil.

SHOOTING TOPICS

By MAJOR H. B. C. POLLARD

THE main shooting topic is that most of us have not been able to make any plans at all, and that things are only just beginning to steady down. I can say that pheasants taste better than ever this year, even if the season has not opened, and the reason I know is that a "useful dog" appeared. He was attached by binder twine to my handy-man, and he had a history but no name. The handy-man is a very sporting cove, and he heard that someone had a really good spaniel dog which now required a home, so he put in for it and he won this animal. I do not know what it is. It is black and coarse-haired, and might be a dwarf Old English sheepdog, or the otter-hounds might have been in the neighbourhood, and there is a remote dash of poodle. "It is," he ruefully observes, "a proper old gyppos' dog!" He does not know its name, as it and its binder-twine collar and lead were all the details furnished. It was tied to his door by the late owner, who vanished—I think perhaps wisely, considering all things. So, of course, both of us being nearly mad with pressure of work neglected, we went out to try the comic dog. I have low tastes, and I really enjoy shooting rabbits in the lowest canine company. My wife, who has a deeper belief in the existence of game than I can always muster, cried to me to bring back a brace of partridges for the larder. She added: "Young birds!" I think the Women's Voluntary Service activities have enhanced the dictatorial qualities of quite a lot of people. The dog showed valuable gifts. He scuttled, he vibrated, he was not deterred by the toughest brambles, and he wanted rabbit. I was so interested in his goings-on, which consisted of two steps forward, then a leap into the air to see over the tall grass, that I almost trod on a rabbit. I shot it. He was on it like a flash, and dragged it into a thicket, where he ate most of it. His new master looked a bit old-fashioned, and I forbore comment. There was a gleam in his eye. From a pocket he produced a sort of folding bill-hook, and he cut himself with deliberate judgment a sound bit of hazel. I pass over the scene. I did not feel sentimental, for that dog was the kind that would bend a crowbar. He was sturdily chastised, but in no sense chastened. Five minutes later he dashed into a thick overgrown double hedge. There was a beating of wings, and the handy-man dived in behind his dog. There was a little snarling, and then my man came out with a partly plucked and dead cock pheasant. The dog then emerged, sat down, put out six inches of impudent tongue and intimated that he was no end of a fellow! Now that bird

was one of the best I ever tasted. As to the dog, I hear obliquely that a lady was looking for a good house-dog—and, as my man says: "That dog 'ud make a good house-dog—I should say!"

PHEASANT PROSPECTS

The pheasants seem to have done extremely well in most places, and this is just as well, for, even if we are unable to shoot them as systematically as in time of peace, they will provide an excellent nucleus of "wild" birds for next year. It is never very easy to assess how wild birds have fared; last year a late frost played havoc with them, this year the late nests seem to have been most prolific. These birds are still small and will not be full grown till November, but it is astonishing how quickly they build up and broods which seem—and, indeed, are—weeks behind the reared birds catch up by the time covert shooting begins in earnest. Actually the summer growth of wild broods is much slower than that of reared birds, mainly, I think, because the latter are extremely well fed, while the wild broods have to pick up their own living. With the turn of autumn wild food is very plentiful; there are an infinity of seeds and berries, and insect life is prodigious. Acorns play a considerable part, as does beech mast, but, although living in a country where sweet chestnut abounds, I have never found a chestnut in a pheasant's or a pigeon's crop. The reason I do not know, for lots of these chestnuts are not as big as acorns; but possibly the shape is less convenient to swallow. War-time conditions of agriculture benefit game. The more grassland goes back to arable the better for both partridge and pheasant. The cutting of coppice wood is also good for pheasants, as the young growth from the coppice stems is excellent cover and the disturbance uncovers a vast amount of odd insects. The actual cutting does not seem to disturb the birds at all, and they are never very far off the woodman. It is astonishing what birds will get used to, but one would hardly expect them to tolerate a petrol-driven trench-digging machine. Nevertheless, a young magpie has adopted the road gang in charge of one of these noisy affairs, and is as tame and unconcerned as a London pigeon. The men feed him with scraps, and he has now accompanied them for about a mile of newly laid water main!

THE ART OF SHOOTING FLYING

The job of being an instructor in the art of shooting while flying is, I gather, a bit wearing, but one of these lads who teaches the other lads told me over the week-end decanter that youngsters who can ride and have decent "hands" are

quicker to become reliable pilots than the purely mechanical type who have never ridden or driven anything except engines of sorts, and he contends that a sound basic training at sporting shooting is the best basis for the use of all the new machine-guns they fit into our fighting 'planes. I asked the archangel or whatever they call them in the R.A.F., and he said quite simply: "If you have to shoot at a kite going at two hundred and fifty miles an hour in a direction opposite to yours and you are moving at three hundred, there is little time to be wasted. The fellow who can snap-shoot a rising bird is a quick-response fellow, and that is what we need!" We talked it out pretty thoroughly, for I was interested, and although bird speed is only about forty miles per hour, and the humble coney cannot do more than about thirty for a short burst, they are moving targets and they do teach the sub-conscious "anticipatory swing."

I suggested that it was a question of "eye," and he agreed, but he did not agree that ability to hit a moving ball—*ergo* cricket or tennis skill—was the same thing. The games people he found were disappointing. "The best youngster I have had," he said, "is a yeoman farmer's son. He is not mechanically minded, but he has lovely hands for a horse and a lovely eye for a shot. He has the quick sub-conscious response of an almost wild creature, and the incredible speeds of modern aircraft do not seem to him very much more than taking a quick bird. I wish we had more of this sort!"

After all, a machine-gun is rather like a shotgun. It sends a volume of projectiles; true, they have to queue up for the procession, but it is all so quick that it is very like a long-range shot charge. I know remarkably little about it myself, but I do know that it is incredible what holes you can make in a 'plane and the thing still flies. Twenty years ago I shouted down a speaking-tube: "Your left wing is punctured and the holes are growing larger!" The airmen were a bit contemptuous about my alarm, but I am old-fashioned, and I do not like seeing the calico rip away from bullet holes. To-day they have parachutes. I wonder whether I should be so completely frightened that I should be unable to pull the string for the few last heart-beats of a crowded life. But if things get tough they might at least allow some of us old cocks with spurs to handle the shooting end. After all, it is really active service, and has the enormous advantage that, if you do survive, you get back to meals and a bed of some kind. War is war, and incredibly boring, but a quick snap-shot may still be useful.

CORRESPONDENCE



A DUCK SHOOT IN THE PRIPET MARSHES: GENERAL CARTON DE WIART DRIVING THROUGH THE SWAMPS

**"WILDFOWL OF POLAND"**

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—The delightful article in your recent issue on "Wildfowl of Poland," by General Carton de Wiart, recalls to me vividly a visit I paid to Poland twelve years ago when I shot with him in the Pripet marshes and enjoyed the open-handed hospitality of Prince and Princess Charles Radziwill, which I, like him, would wish to acknowledge to the full. I feel that possibly one or two photographs taken by me on that occasion may be of interest.

The photographs were taken on the occasion of a duck shoot near the junction of the Rivers Pripet and Horyn, not many miles from the Russian frontier. The photograph of General Carton de Wiart driving through the swamps is very characteristic.

This shoot took place in mid-October after a particularly dry year, so the rivers were low. Recollections of this visit and of the kindness of the Polish people makes me sympathise deeply with them in this their heavy, though temporary, misfortune.—A. J. MUIRHEAD, *Lieut.-Col.*

A READER'S TRIBUTE

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I should like to add my word of thanks and appreciation for my weekly COUNTRY LIFE. I have always enjoyed the paper for many years past, but never more than in these upset days.

To read something so calm and sane is a great joy, and gives such a sense of peace and contentment, for which I, for one, am very grateful.—M. G. S. B.

THE INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CLUB: AN INVITATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—The committee of the International Building Club would be very grateful if you would make this letter public to your readers, as it extends an invitation to everybody associated with any branch of the building industry to make full use of the Club premises at 141, Park Lane, London, W.1, for the duration of the war.

The premises, as many of your readers will be aware, are both comfortable and attractive, and the Club will continue to provide the facilities that have been available to members in peace-time.

The Committee feel, however, that at a time like this, when there is a danger of businesses, trades and professions being disorganised, the Club at least can play some small part in linking together the members of the building industry, and any of your readers will therefore be welcome to visit the Club at any time with their guests and friends and to consider themselves as honorary members of the Club for the period of hostilities.

I also wish to draw your attention to the fact that the Club has Exchange Telegraph and Tape machines on the premises, so that those using the premises may be in possession of the most up-to-date news. Adequate measures have of course been taken to provide shelter for persons using the premises during a raid.

I hope that your readers will consider this to be a personal and individual invitation, and I can only reiterate on behalf of the Committee that they will be most welcome to visit the Club at any convenient time and participate in the facilities

offered in common with our regular members.—L. J. S. LAWLER, *Hon. Secretary.*

"SWARMING BEES"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—The interesting letter on swarming bees ends up by your correspondent asking two questions. But the one valuable and scientific question is, why bees should have visited that tower on several years, when the last bees were ejected and sealed out as long as twelve years ago? A bee does not live for twelve years, and descendants would know nothing of the place. The only explanation seems to me to be that the tower having been occupied by bees for "at least half a century," until "the drippings from the combs and honey blackened the ceiling," the place had become thoroughly tainted, and so, as a former abode of bees, would attract any bee flying by. A great many bees would go by and discover the spot in their journeys. As to their means of communication with the queen in guiding her to the spot, that is another story. To your correspondent's two questions, I should say it was the same swarm that made its appearance, and that bees swarm on all sorts of things and places.—ERNEST E. JOHNSON.

DEALING WITH RABBITS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Under the Prevention of Damage by Rabbits Act, occupiers of land are now required in certain circumstances to deal drastically with the rabbits on their estate. It may help them to know that a new edition of "Instructions for Dealing with Rabbits" has been prepared by UFAW (The Universities' Federation for Animal Welfare), at whose request I took over the Prevention of Damage by Rabbits Bill when it left the House of Lords. Single

copies of the "Instructions" will be sent free of charge, and larger numbers at cost price, to anyone who applies to UFAW at Gordon House, 29, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.—JOSEPH Q. LAMB.

[The difficulties of dealing with the rabbit are humorously presented in the old French verse:

"Le bon Roi Dagobert,
Chassait dans la plaine d'Anvers.
Le grand Saint Eloi
Lui dit 'O Mon Roi,
Votre Majesté est bien essoufflé!
'C'est vrai,' lui dit le Roi,
'Un lapin courait après moi.'"

Now that rabbits are becoming a very useful addition to the larder, there is an extra incentive to reduce their numbers. An article on different ways of serving rabbit was printed in our issue of September 23rd.—ED.]

"EVENING PRIMROSES ON THE LANCASHIRE COAST"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Reading the Correspondence in your issue of August 19th, I was interested in the photograph and letter of J. F. Lumbers about evening primroses at St. Anne's-on-Sea. In my youth I lived for many years at this now fashionable but then delightful watering place. Somewhere about 1895 Mr. Rogerson built The Bungalow well out in the sand dunes to the south of all houses on the promenade. He was a great gardener, and introduced *Oenothera biennis* to the district by scattering pinches of the seed whenever he went for a stroll in the sand hills.

In spite of many acres of the original ground being now covered with brick and marked off with privet, the yellow flower survives and will probably never be eradicated unless the little drops of tar spray cover all the grains of sand.—EDWARD W. STRONG.

THE FRENCH TOWN CRIER

TO THE EDITOR

SIR,—The town crier is not, in France, a picturesque survival in a few remote districts. He is a very live institution indeed, and his part in the present emergency is quite a big one in the villages, where the wireless is not so common as in the English countryside. Even the outbreak of war was announced by him. The impressive roll of his drum (a bell is rarely used in France) brings all heads to the cottage windows.

My photograph was taken at Ricey Haut, Aube, in the Champagne district, during the reading of the new "black-out" instructions, each paragraph of which was marked by a sharp tap by way of a full-stop in a very finished style.

The lucky French have not to fumble each evening with drawing-pins and black paper—they have simply to close those shutters which are the natural appendage of every house or cottage (see the background of the picture), and a few odd chinks or loopholes pass muster in a way that would horrify our A.R.P. wardens.—C. A. HARRISON.



A FRENCH CRIER WITH HIS DRUM

A HOME FOR HORSES

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Your readers may be interested in the enclosed photograph of some of the horses who are now enjoying a contented old age at The Ranch, Broadstairs, a home for old and retired horses, which I have run as a hobby for the last three years. Here horses who are coming to the end of their working days live a life of luxury such as they never dreamed existed. Each horse occupies a large, airy loose-box, fitted with an automatic drinking bowl, he has plenty of good suitable food, is bedded down on peat, and during the day enjoys the companionship of other horses and the freedom of the paddocks. Many a harness horse spends the whole of his working life harnessed to a cart all day and tied to a stall all night, and it is a wonderful thing for him to enjoy the freedom which is his as soon as he comes to live at The Ranch. The horses are mostly old, but occasionally we get a young horse who for some reason will never again be sound and fit for regular work.

Most of the horses spend many happy months at The Ranch, and when one has to meet his end he is humanely destroyed in the presence of myself and my groom. He knows no fear, and his last thought is of some favourite tit-bit. There must be plenty of horse-owners who are already prepared to stand by their old favourites, who could easily take an occasional old horse into their stables.

Now that the war has disturbed the peace of the country, the future of the Ranch is a little uncertain. For the present our "veterans" are still with us and we shall still be needed to befriend the local horses as they are overtaken by misfortune or old age. The Ranch is already prepared as a casualty station for horses, and in all air-raid warnings it is to open its gates to offer the shelter of its paddocks to horses who are out in the streets with their vehicles.

—ENID S. BRIGGS.

"TENBY CASTLE"

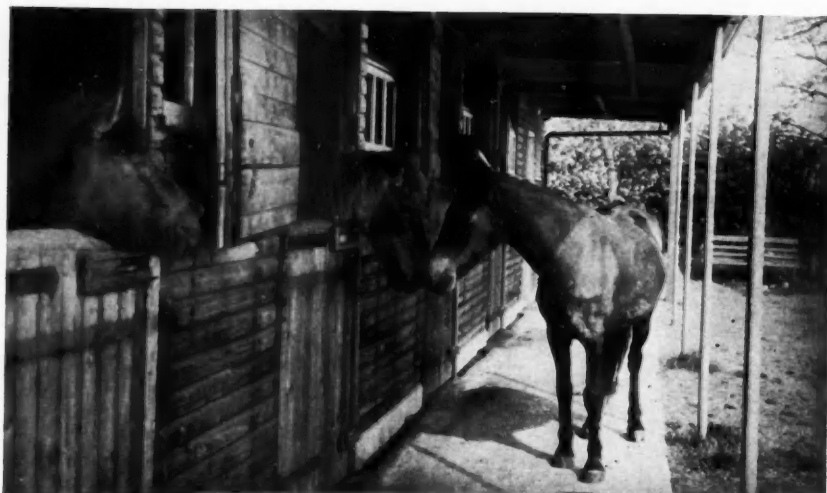
TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I was rather surprised in reading your notes about estates for sale in a recent issue of COUNTRY LIFE to read of a property described as "Tenby Castle." I am also more than surprised that the inhabitants of South Pembrokeshire or Tenby in particular have not objected in some way to the title "Tenby Castle" being applied to what is an old fortress adapted for use as a private house. There are, of course, as you probably know, the remains of a genuine Tenby Castle on the promontory now known as Castle Hill. One realises that within reason any name can be given to a house or a property, but at the same time one wonders what would happen if, for example, someone in Edinburgh bought up an old fortress, christened it "Edinburgh Castle," and later offered it for sale in the estate market under that title! Edinburgh people would certainly have something to say about it.—G. GWYTHYR.

PROTECTIVE COLOURING ON THE SHORE

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—While walking recently on Bryher, in the Isles of Scilly, I came across an exceptional case



HAPPY VETERANS AT THE HORSES' HOME

of protective colouring which I am sure will interest your readers. Two oyster-catchers' nests were found on the same beach, one of which showed marked adaptation to environ-

and grey, and absolutely matched their surroundings. Farther up, the beach changed in character, the shingle becoming much finer and sandy in colour, with a complete absence of dead seaweed. Here was evidently another oyster-catcher's nest, for the two adult birds near by were extremely agitated and kept up a ceaseless scolding. For some time our search was unavailing, until at last my companion saw the nest over which I had just walked. Like the other, it contained three eggs, but this time, instead of the heavily marked ones which would have been immediately apparent, they were buff in colour with absolutely no markings, and exactly matched the shingle on which they were laid!—E. H. WARE.

SUPPLEMENTING OUR FOOD SUPPLIES

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—It is a well known fact among naturalists that it is only those creatures that have been able to adapt themselves to the changing conditions of the world that have managed to survive. For many of us conditions have suddenly changed, and it will be well for us to try and adapt ourselves to them. Food and drink that we may have despised in the past may now, or in the near future, become very desirable fare, and help supply the larger that is not now quite as easy to fill with our favourite edibles. Those of us living in the country are fortunate in having certain useful foods available at moderate cost, and indeed in some cases at no cost beyond the gathering. Many families, having their numbers increased by the influx of mothers and hungry children from the danger zones, may value a few hints.

A potential meat supply that may be of use if food gets scarce is the starling. These birds fatten off our crops, and have increased to an alarming extent, yet because there is no market for them they go untouched. In the old days they were used for trap shooting, and no difficulty was experienced in disposing of the dead birds for eating. There are literally millions of these birds available in this country every winter, that can easily be obtained for food, and which would not only help to feed many poor families but, by the reduction in their numbers, would save a tremendous quantity of food they now destroy.

In the spring the young rooks should be thinned out, too, in many places, and used for food, as they also have been allowed to increase too fast. The damage they do outweighs their usefulness when not kept down to reasonable numbers.

One more point. We frequently leave our hazel-nut crop to the squirrels and birds, little realising that here is a useful food waiting to be gathered, and one that will keep for weeks without trouble. Nuts may be used in cooking or served raw, and are a valuable asset to the cook; when ground they may be enjoyed by the older folk who are unable to eat them in the usual way.—ERNEST A. LITTEN.

BACK TO THE HIP-BATH

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—This photograph is to show how the inveterate hoarder of household junk can reap his reward. The old hip-bath has come into use again with the reception of evacuated mothers and children. The families shown in the snapshot are living and cooking in the garage shown in the background of the photograph, and during the hot sunny weather of the first week in September the ablutions took place in the garage yard.—ALICE C. TIDSWELL.



THE OYSTER-CATCHER'S EGGS

ment. The first was a perfectly normal one, having three eggs laid in a depression in the seaweed-strewn shingle just above high-water mark. The eggs were the usual stone colour, heavily spotted and blotched with dark brown



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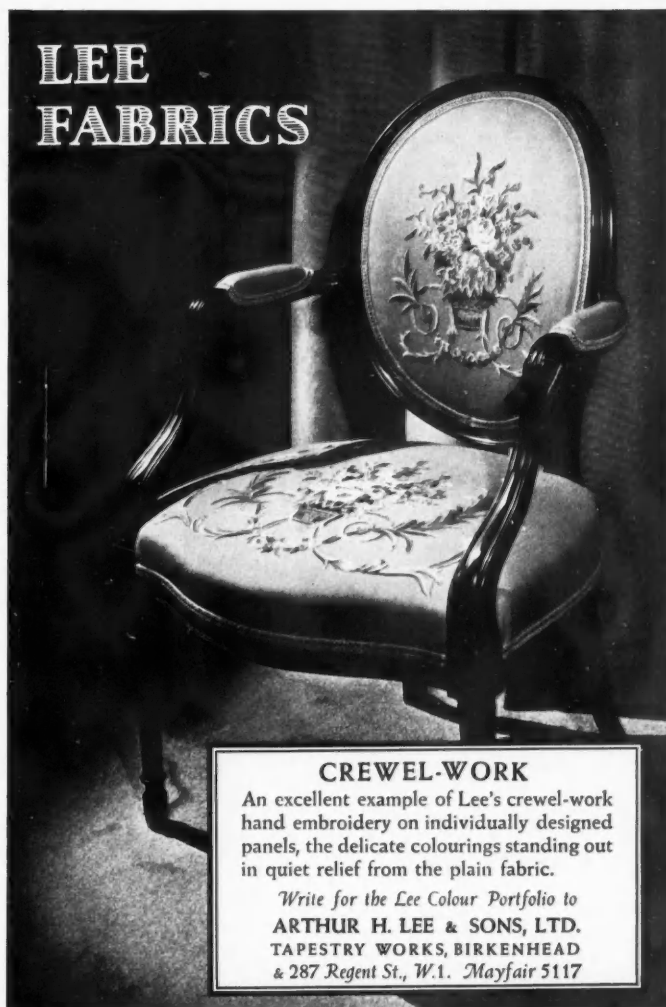
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SIRES OF THE SEASON

THE last two articles have dealt with the leading winners of the year; the theme of this one will be the sires responsible for them.

Until racing was stopped on September 2nd, Lord Derby's fourteen year old horse, Fairway, who won the St. Leger of 1928, headed the list of the sires of winners, with the same owner's nine year old Hyperion, the Derby and St. Leger hero of 1933, filling the second position.

Fairway, who occupied a similar place in the list of 1936, is accredited with four wins and £31,964 in prize-money through the successes of Blue Peter. But other horses of his stock did well, including Fairstone (£5,507); the Lancashire Breeders' Produce Stakes winner, Fair Test; the smart filly, Buoyant, who, like the St. Leger winner, Scottish Union, is from Trustful; Portmarnock; Saint Andrew II, and Joyce W. These have added a further twenty-nine brackets and £21,355, making his total thirty-three races worth £53,319 in stakes.

Hyperion, who stands at the same fee of 400 guineas as Fairway, is, in the opinion of most good judges, not only the sire of the future but a horse who will do much to improve the stamina of the British thoroughbred. There always has been, and must always be, a doubt as to the staying power of anything by Fairway, who is a son of the ten-furlong horse, Phalaris. Hyperion is different. His sire, Gainsborough, won the War-time "triple crown" and the Newmarket Gold Cup over two miles; his dam, Selene, was successful in the Park Hill Stakes of fourteen furlongs; he himself won—not luckily, but through a genuine exhibition of stamina—over the mile and six furlongs at Doncaster. Last year, the first in which his stock ran, he was responsible for five winners of five races carrying £11,175 in stakes; this season he has sired fourteen winners of twenty-three events worth £35,440. Furthermore, he heads the list of the sires of winning two year olds, numbering among his get Stardust, who is rated by Captain Long, in his Unofficial Free Handicap, to be equal best with Tant Mieux and the Rose of England colt; Hippius, who is ranked as 10lb. inferior to these; Hyphon, who is placed 3lb. lower still, and Godiva, who is on the 7st. 11lb. mark. To be responsible for a two year old equal to the best and three others within a stone of him is a noteworthy performance for a young horse.

To turn from the young to the old, the third position on the list is filled by the twenty-five year old stallion, Dark Legend, who has sired four winners of eight races of the value of £16,879, including the One Thousand Guineas and Oaks heroine Galatea II (£16,131). Though bred in England by Sir William Cooke, Dark Legend stands at stud in France. He is by Dark Ronald and, like Golden Orb, is out of Golden Legend, a daughter of Amphion that came from a half-sister to Fairplay, once the champion stallion in America and sire of Man-o'-War. Next to mention is Colorado's brother, Caerleon, a winner of the Eclipse Stakes, who is now, unfortunately, dead. A prolific winner-producer of ten-furlong runners, he had, until the end of last year, sired the winners of ninety-nine races worth £38,034. This season the



FAIRWAY HEADED THE LIST OF SIRES OF WINNERS WHEN RACING STOPPED ON SEPTEMBER 2nd

winners of twenty-four races of £15,629 are credited to his name. Like Fairway and Hyperion, he belonged to Lord Derby, who thus has what must be the unique distinction of owning three of the four leading stallions.

Following him, in the fifth position, is Lord Glanely's eight year old horse, Colombo, a son of the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby winner, Manna, from a half-sister to the Two Thousand Guineas winner, Ellangowan, who himself won the Two Thousand Guineas of 1934. One of the rarest bargains of the bloodstock world, Colombo cost Lord Glanely but 500gs. as a yearling, collected £26,228 in prize-money, and now seems destined to make a very successful sire of mid-distance runners, who, like their sire and other relations, will shine over the mile of the Newmarket classic. From among his first crop of runners who raced last year he had four winners of £1,854; this season eleven races of £15,416 are accredited to his name, and he holds the third place in the list of the sires of winning two year olds through the successes of the Rose of England colt. This youngster and Olein have practically made his name, so that as he stands at a fee of 300gs., a further profit on his purchase price is assured.

The next place, the sixth, is filled by the Royal Hunt Cup winner, Asterus, who is dead but is represented by three winners, including Tant Mieux, of eight races worth £12,542. Then comes Mr. J. A. Dewar's eleven year old horse, Cameronian, who commands a fee of 300gs. A son of Pharos from Una Cameron, she by Gainsborough from the Oaks winner, Cherimoya, Cameronian had until the end of last year begotten the winners of forty-six races carrying £37,249; this season his stock have earned eighteen brackets of £12,358. The chief contributor to this year's prize-money is not, as might be expected, Scottish Union, who has added the Burwell Stakes and the Coronation Cup to his last year's victories, which included the St. Leger, but the two year old filly, Snowberry, who scored in the Salisbury Foal Stakes and the Queen Mary Stakes at Ascot, so earning £3,881 as against the £2,744 credited to Mr. J. V. Rank's horse. Bred at the National Stud and leased to Lord Lonsdale for her racing career, Snowberry is the first foal of Myrobella, a daughter of Tetratema, who was out of a half-sister to the Derby winner, Sansovino, and to the One Thousand Guineas winner, Ferry. Myrobella made history on the racecourse as one of the fastest short-distance performers seen for many years. In three seasons she won races of a total of £16,143. This record, taken together with the fact that her sire won both the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby and £31,287 in specie, makes Snowberry's future an intensely interesting one.

Eighth on the list is Bois Roussel's sire, Vatout, who, though dead, has been responsible for the winners of fourteen races of £12,250. Then come the Two Thousand Guineas winner, Mr. Jinks, and the champion sprinter, Sir Cosmo. The former, who commands a fee of 300gs., has been at stud since 1931, and until the end of last year had produced the winners of seventy-four races worth £39,255, to which have now to be added twenty-one races of £11,860. The latter, who went to stud in the same year and whose fee is one of 980gs., had been responsible for the winners of eighty-six races of £40,870 until the end of the 1938 season, and this year is represented by the winners of twenty-three races worth £9,599. The two year old filly, Helsinki (£4,205) is Mr. Jinks' best money-spinner, and the two year old filly, Allure, contributes £2,072 to Sir Cosmo's total. The remaining sires in the first dozen are Flamingo, who has sired the Ascot Gold Cup winner, Flyon, and the winners of four other races of £8,304, and Pharos, now dead, who is credited with the winners of fifteen events, worth £8,284.

ROYSTON.



LORD GLANELY'S TWO YEAR OLD ROSE OF ENGLAND COLT. His success has largely contributed to the total which places his sire, Colombo, fifth in the list

THE ESTATE MARKET

KENTISH PROPERTIES

ONE of the best-known properties at Penshurst, the house called Hammerfield, is for sale with 11 acres, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. Frederick Lee, R.A., the landscape painter, an early owner of the property, called it Culver Hill. He was succeeded in the ownership by James Nasmyth, the inventor of the steam-hammer. Nasmyth renamed the estate Hammerfield, and retained his friend, Sir Joseph Paxton, who built the Crystal Palace, to lay out the grounds. The improvement of the house Nasmyth entrusted to Devey. A later owner was Lord Ronald Sutherland-Gower, and Dorothy Frances Gurney's exquisite poem, "God's Garden," was written at Hammerfield. Another distinguished owner of Hammerfield was the late Sir Arnold Hills, who, like Nasmyth, was a great engineer and philanthropist.

HUNTING BOXES

LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE has decided to dispose of his house at Kington, in the centre of the Warwickshire Hunt, of which he was formerly Master. The beautiful old house has been modernised in a perfect manner. Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock are the agents.

Gunthorpe, a couple of miles from Oakham, is for sale by the same firm. It is a stately

fringe of the New Forest, between Romsey and Salisbury. The mansion dates in part from the sixteenth century. It stands 250ft. above sea level on the slope of Dean Hill, near the village of Whiteparish. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley have instructions to sell the property, with more or less than 100 acres, according to a buyer's requirements.

Dolforwyn Hall, at Abermule, a mansion on the Montgomeryshire hills, between Newtown and Welshpool, has been sold with 10 acres, by the Shrewsbury office of Messrs. Constable and Maude.

Wiston Lodge, on the south slopes of Tinto Hill, in Lanarkshire, has been sold with approximately 2,000 acres. The six farms yield a rent of £1,160 a year, and there is good shooting in the woods and young plantations. Messrs. Hampton and Sons and Mr. C. W. Ingram effected the sale.

A Worcestershire mansion, Morton Hall, Inkberrow, near Redditch, with 80 acres of pasture, arable and woodland, is for disposal by Messrs. Grimley and Son.

FOLIEJON PARK

OVER a hundred years ago the mansion now known as Foliejon Park, in the parish of Winkfield, was erected on the site of a house that had been there from a remote period. The

mansion held by the Lithuanian Legation, has sixteen suites planned so as to provide reception-rooms 12ft. high, and bedrooms of a ceiling height of 8ft. On the flat roof is a spacious penthouse, the rent of which is £750 a year. The other rents range from £175 upwards. The Mayor of Kensington, Sir Allan Powell, formally opened the new block. The agents are Messrs. Ellis and Sons, who were represented at the ceremony by Mr. W. Craven Ellis, M.P., and Mr. A. J. Critchel.

Mayfair sales by Messrs. Winkworth and Co. include a modern house in Park Street; the long lease of No. 9, Chesterfield Street; and two freeholds in Stratton Street, Piccadilly.

FARMS IN BETTER DEMAND

THE DUKE OF GRAFTON has sold 1,615 acres of agricultural land on the Wakefield estate, near Northampton, to Lord Hesketh. Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff effected the sale, and accordingly cancelled the auction. The farms yield over £1,790 a year.

Great Carlton estate, 1,000 acres of farmland, ten miles from Louth on the coastal side of the Lincolnshire town, has been sold as a whole, by Messrs. Stennett, Son and Stevenson, who are to resell it in lots.

Coombes Rectory, a seventeenth-century half-timbered and panelled house, between Steyning and the coast, has been sold by Messrs. Constable and Maude and Messrs. Ross and Dennis. The purchase of 186 acres of woodland on Wispers estate, Sussex, is announced by the former firm, from clients of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co., and Four Winds, an acre, at Kingswood, has been sold by them.

Orchard House and 3 acres of grounds and some pasture, a total area of 26 acres, realised £3,925 under the hammer, at Sturminster Newton, of Messrs. Senior and Godwin.

CHILHAM CASTLE

TENS of thousands of pounds were spent by the late Sir Edmund Davis in improving Chilham Castle, the East Kent seat, now for sale by order of his executors. One of the best English heronries is in the park of 260 acres. The grounds are partly laid out in terraces, commanding a delightful view of the Stour valley and of the wooded hills that rise towards the far-off Canterbury-Hythe Roman road. The rock and water gardens are elaborate, and there is a cricket ground.

The Castle, built about 320 years ago, has been attributed to Inigo Jones, but this attribution, like many others, is disputed by authorities on that architect's achievements. Who was the architect is perhaps of no great moment; what matters is that he designed a noble mansion, and it has been well maintained by successive generations of owners, and now embodies every modern improvement that a lavish outlay could provide. Half a dozen fertile farms, six good residences, Chilham water-mill, the village hall and other properties in the village, and a model home farm, make up the total freehold of 2,110 acres. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Geo. Webb and Co. are the vendors' agents. Five views of the Castle and its environments appeared in COUNTRY LIFE Supplement on September 23rd, and another view of the Castle on August 19th (page 188). A special illustrated article on the seat was published in COUNTRY LIFE (May 24th and 31st, 1934, pages 812 and 858).

How long there may have been a castle in Chilham can only be conjectured from our knowledge that there was a Roman station in the neighbourhood. Relics of the Roman Occupation have been found near Chilham, at a spot that is called by an age-long native corruption of the name of the Roman leader, "Jiliberry's Grave." In the reign of Henry VIII the estate was granted to Sir Thomas Cheney, Warden of the Cinque Ports. He destroyed the great structure that had belonged to the Badlesmere family, with the exception of the Norman keep, and took the materials to the Isle of Sheppey for use in a residence at Shurland. The existing Castle was built by Sir Dudley Digges, Master of the Rolls. Those who would learn more about the Shurland stronghold may be recommended to read "Grey Dobbin: a Legend of Sheppey," by the author of "Ingoldsby Legends." Chilham lies in the heart of the true Ingoldsby country, which extends from the sea near Folkestone to the Swale on the northern shores of Kent.

ARBITER.



FOLIEJON PARK, WINDSOR FOREST

stone structure equipped in the modern style, and the stabling is on a scale commensurate with the importance of the property as a mansion in the heart of the Cottesmore. With it go 350 acres of rich farm and other land.

Cove House, Ashton Keynes, near Kemble in Wiltshire, is a stone house, with a secondary residence and 16 acres. There is very spacious stabling, as the property is in the country hunted by the Cricklade and the Duke of Beaufort's hounds. Messrs. Constable and Maude are to sell the whole at a very low price.

Bentley House, Halland, a costly modern residence, with 84 acres, four miles from Uckfield, awaits a buyer or tenant, through the joint agency of Messrs. Hampton and Sons and Messrs. John D. Wood and Co.

Lyden Croft, near the village of Marsh Green, and adjoining Ford Manor, has been held by Sir Alan Hutchings, K.B.E., for many years. He has asked Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to sell the freehold of 14 acres. The Old Surrey and Burstow point-to-point racecourse is close to Lyden Croft.

Nocton Hall, a stone mansion in the Elizabethan style, seven miles from Lincoln, is to be let unfurnished, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. An ancient fishpond, and one of the largest horse-chestnut trees in England, are features of the 28 acres.

A NEW FOREST RESIDENCE

LORD LAWRENCE was for some time resident at Cowesfield House, on the

mansion has had famous occupants, and one of them, the late Princess Hatzfeldt, spent an immense sum in improvements. Foliejon, covering more than 500 acres, was originally part of Windsor Great Forest. The estate is for sale, or the mansion would be let unfurnished, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. Some of the furniture might be sold to an incoming tenant. Recent outlay on the property is said to have exceeded £50,000. The park contains a lake of 5 acres, and there are a swimming-pool in the grounds, garages for ten cars, as well as ample stables. Hawthorn Hill racecourse, two miles off, and Ascot, within five miles, are among the sporting attractions of this choice estate.

Perhaps the Pinewood Club, near Denham, will be more familiar to many readers if we say that it was, as Heatherden Hall, the home of the late Colonel Grant Morden. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley have just sold the contents of the Club. This auction, like those just held by Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices at their Trevor Square Galleries, has proved that, despite the difficult conditions of transport, labour, and so forth, prices have maintained a very satisfactory level.

Ingenuity in the design of new houses and flats has been directed in some instances to providing rooms either of a larger floor area or greater height than the time-honoured methods of forming floors all in one plane allow. No. 10, Palace Gate, a new block of flats, on what was formerly the site of the

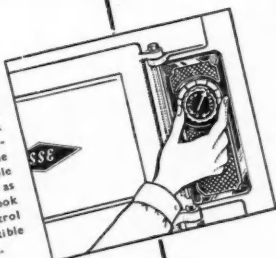
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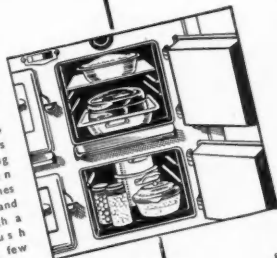
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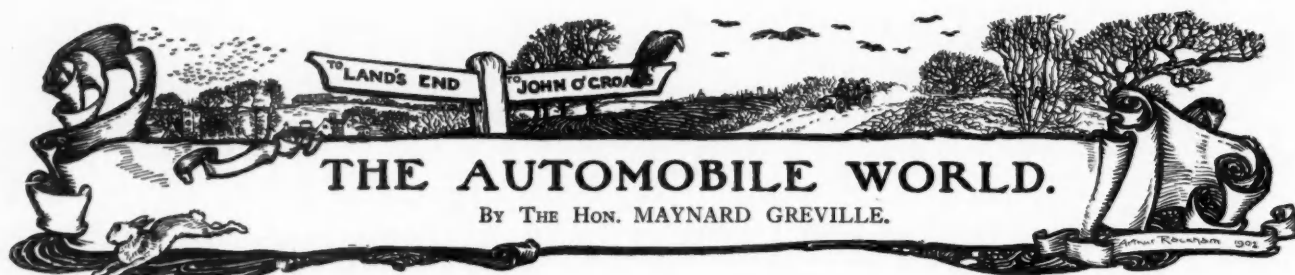
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PETROL RATIONING AND YOUR CAR

MANY people, particularly those who own large cars of over 20 h.p., ask me from time to time whether it is worth while changing their car for a smaller one, as they think they will get more use out of the smaller vehicle under the existing system.

This, of course, is all a matter for individual judgment as one has to know all the circumstances of the case, but there is no doubt that, generally speaking, cars over 25 h.p. will come off very badly in regard to the mileage they are able to cover on their allotted amount of fuel.

With the present unit standing at one gallon—and it should be remembered that this figure can be altered by the Government at any time—200 miles is the average distance that it is assumed that a car will be able to cover on its allowance. In the case of many 8 h.p. or 9 h.p. cars and most 10 h.p. vehicles, this figure can be considerably exceeded.

At the present time, for instance, on my 8 h.p. car I am doing 48 miles to the gallon without driving particularly slowly and without any engine tuning having been done at all. On this basis I can do 240 miles on my five units in the month, but the allowance is based on a consumption for 8-9 h.p. cars of 40 m.p.g., which is, I think, a very fair average figure.

Taking the unit as a gallon, Class A, which is up to 7 h.p., is allowed 4 gallons a month; Class B, which is 8-9 h.p., is allowed 5 gallons; Class C, which is 10-12 h.p., is allowed 6 gallons; Class D, which is 13-15 h.p., is allowed 7 gallons; Class E, which is 16-19 h.p., is allowed 8 gallons; and Class F, which is 20 h.p. and over, is allowed 10 gallons.

Cars up to 7 h.p. ought to manage their 50 m.p.g. all right, and in many cases

easily exceed it. In the 8-9 h.p. class the figure of 40 m.p.g. should be generally exceeded, though there are a few 8 h.p. cars that are bad petrol-drinkers. Generally speaking, those with cars of from 10-12 h.p. will be the most lucky, as a consumption of 34.5 m.p.g. is allowed them and most of them should exceed this, some of the more modern ones by a very considerable amount. Some tens, however, of three or four years back had a very bad petrol consumption and their owners are going to be unlucky, though, of course, they can probably get some improvement with a little tuning.

Incidentally, the cars up to 12 h.p. represent the great majority on our roads to-day, as they come to 70 per cent. of the total. In all cases it should be possible to reach the 200 mile monthly average quite easily; but when we get to the larger cars, their owners will not be quite so lucky.

The extra allowance of one gallon for the 13 to 15 h.p. cars will not, in most cases, allow for 200 miles of motoring, although even in this class I have found that there are a few startling exceptions. In general, however, it will only be possible in this class to do from 180 to 190 miles on the allowance.

As we progress the position becomes still worse. In the case of Class E, with cars of 16-19 h.p., not much over 170 miles can be expected. Cars of under 25 h.p., however, will not do so badly, as many cars of 20 h.p. and just over will be able to reach the 200 miles on the month's ration. As they get larger, however, the owners will suffer more. In fact, those with really large cars will not be able to do much motoring.

Whether, therefore, it is a good thing to change from one car to another of smaller rating is a matter for the decision of each

individual and cannot be laid down as a regular precept.

In addition to my remarks recently on the way to drive so as to get the most out of the allowance of petrol, it should also be remembered that the condition of the car itself will have a large bearing on the petrol consumption. Small details, such as binding brakes, can make a considerable difference on the wrong side, while lubrication of the chassis should be carefully attended to. A car that has been badly neglected for some time will be certain to come off badly against a vehicle that has been carefully looked after.

Sparkling plugs, for instance, can make a great deal of difference to the petrol consumption. Now is the time to scrap old plugs which we think have been doing well for years. The points are probably badly burnt and the gaps too wide, and a new set will probably improve the consumption by a considerable amount. The make-and-break points should also be adjusted, and the whole car should be tuned as if it was going in for some special competition. It is amazing how much difference attention to details will make.

LIGHT SCREENING FOR BLACK-OUTS

I HAVE come across recently a very effective shield for dealing with the head-lamps under the latest police regulations. A set of Dymlight shields will prove quite effective, and cost only 3s. 6d. the set. They are constructed of durable black flexible material, and are easily and quickly fitted after the glasses of the head lamps have been removed. Of course, it must not be forgotten that only one head lamp is to be used, and the lower half of the reflector has to be blackened. Special masks with small holes are provided in the set for the side and rear lamps.

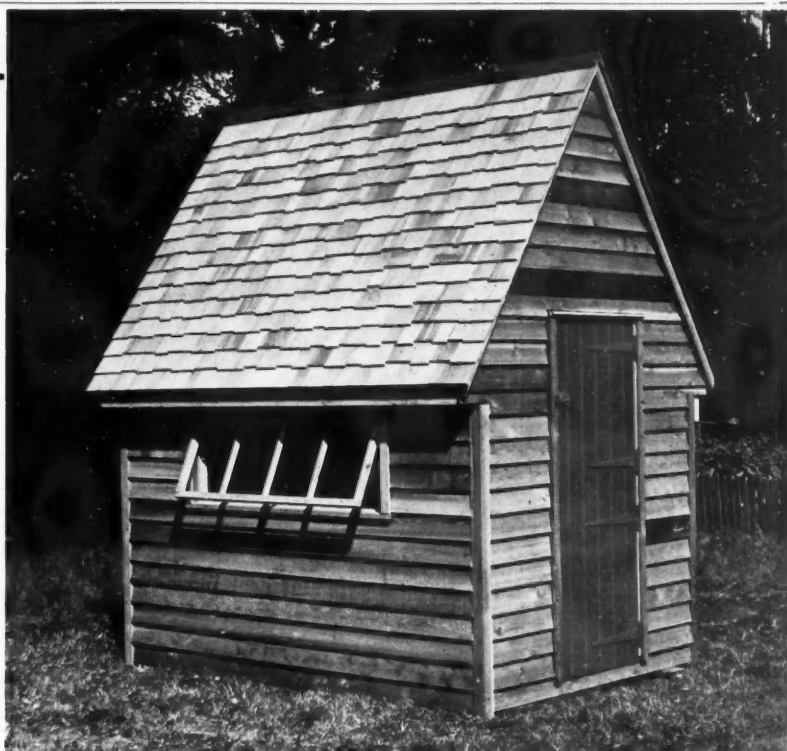


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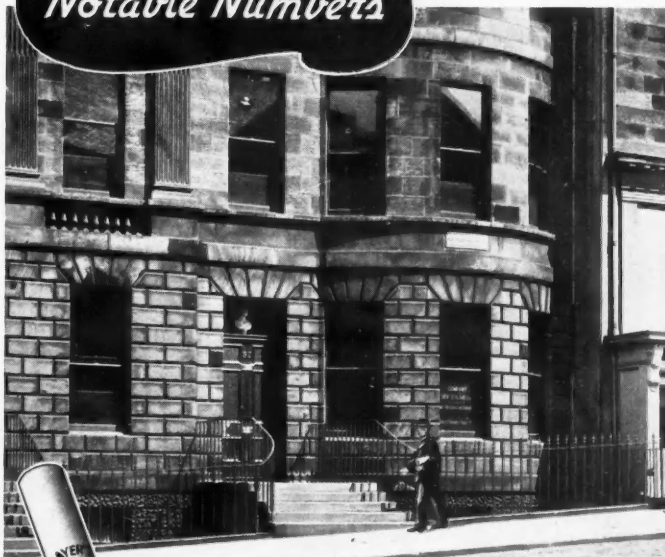


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FARMING NOTES

THE IMPORTANCE OF LIVESTOCK



THOUSANDS OF SOUTHDOWN AND CROSS-BRED EWES AND LAMBS AT FINDON GREAT FAIR

RIGHTLY enough, the emphasis in the food production campaign at the outset has been put on the need for getting more land under the plough. It is near enough the truth for general purposes to say that arable land will grow four times as much food as grassland. But man does not live by wheat and potatoes alone. Meat and milk are no less essential foods and, moreover, they are the foods which British agriculture is peculiarly well fitted to produce. Whether this proves to be a short war or a long war, the Government will do well to plan the food production campaign with full recognition of the importance of livestock in our farming economy. This point has been given official recognition. In his first broadcast soon after the outbreak of war the Minister of Agriculture told farmers not to think about slaughtering more animals than usual and particularly to keep their breeding stock intact. It is most necessary that this advice should be remembered, since some temporary difficulties have been experienced in obtaining normal supplies of feeding-stuffs. The farmer who is told that he should plough up one or more of his grass-fields and concentrate more on arable cropping may be inclined to cut down his head of livestock. Already some markets have been over-supplied with store cattle and store pigs, and consequently prices have dropped to the disadvantage of the seller. But if we all carry on as usual so far as we possibly can no one need be the loser.

Taking the long view, which one always has to do in the farming business, we must maintain our breeding herds and flocks at full strength. I am thinking not only of pedigree herds which hold the treasure of many generations of effort in breeding livestock to higher standards, but also of the ordinary farmer's milking herd of non-pedigree shorthorns, his breeding sows and his ewes. They are the capital assets which he should cash last of all. We should not have forgotten how the prices of breeding stock soared after the last War when the numbers available were far short of requirements at a time when farmers sought to re-establish themselves on an even keel with livestock as their sheet anchor. It should not be necessary to apply any compulsion in this matter. The farmer's common sense should guide him aright. But I am worried by the sight of so many heifer calves at the markets which are sold to butchers for slaughter. This is just the time when there are big numbers of calves in the markets, especially in the dairying districts, where most farmers arrange to calve down their cows in the early autumn to ensure a good milk yield through the winter. Heifer calves which promise to make good breeding animals should be kept back. Not every milk producer has facilities for calf-rearing, and many do not in ordinary times want to be bothered with this complication to their main business of milk production, but there are many others who have the facilities and

the skill needed for calf-rearing. The time may come—I think soon—when the authorities will decide that no heifer calves of good breeding type shall be sold for slaughter.

* * *

Smithfield Show has been cancelled, and there will not, I presume, be any fat stock shows this Christmas. Those who were getting cattle up in condition will not gain anything now by spending money on that extra finish which takes the judge's eye. Provided that the animals are up to the quality grade standard which they are bound to be by now, they should be sold. Keeping them on would only add to the kidney fat, and in war-time oil cakes and other feeding-stuffs can be used to better advantage than getting that last ounce of finish which counts in the show-ring. But it would be a thousand pities to let the butcher have heifers. If they are not already too fat for breeding, they should be put to the bull. It has always struck me as one of the drawbacks to the Christmas show system that heifers of the best type of each breed are, naturally enough, picked out for exhibition and so sacrificed on the butcher's block before they have made their contribution to posterity.

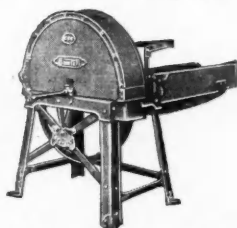
* * *

In thinking over this question farmers will naturally want to know whether sufficient feeding-stuffs will be available for maintaining their present head of livestock, let alone keeping back more heifers, gilts and ewe lambs for breeding. At the time of writing, no official pronouncement has been made, but as the rationing of feeding-stuffs is not to be enforced immediately we may assume that supplies in hand or in prospect are sufficient for normal requirements. There has been trouble about the release of maize and oil cake at the ports, and transport has been delayed, but these difficulties should disappear as the Ministry of Food's scheme of control is put into full working order. Although feeding-stuffs will be available, if not in full quantities, farmers are well advised to plan to grow for themselves more of the fodder crops, such as oats, barley and beans, which in former years were the main source of livestock rations. There is no regulation requiring a farmer to devote all his arable land to wheat and potatoes. He is left free to grow oats and other crops if they fit in better with his scheme of farming. Indeed, it would be folly for the farmer with a dairy herd not to make some provision for a home-grown supply of concentrates. There can be nothing unpatriotic in ensuring the raw material needed to maintain the output of milk or pig meat, beef or mutton. The sensible policy is surely to adjust production policy on the assumption that existing numbers of livestock should be maintained but with less dependence on imported feeding-stuffs.

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COLOUR, LIGHT AND WARMTH FOR WAR-TIME HOMES

EVEN if many people are living under makeshift conditions to-day, there is no reason for them to live in squalor. Elaborate and expensive schemes of interior decoration are obviously not to be contemplated; but, with the many housing changes brought about by war conditions, there is a certain amount of work needed to adapt and make the best use of available accommodation. Certain firms are specialising in inexpensive and rapid carrying out of these alterations which may be done more quickly and inexpensively now than when staffs have been depleted and set to other tasks. Dirty and damaged walls, in hastily improvised accommodation in houses which have perhaps been long unoccupied, are among the most obvious defects it would be desirable to remedy. Wallpaper, which has experienced a very welcome "come-back" into popular favour, is one of the readiest ways of making a newer and brighter background for existing possessions. Revivals of early Victorian and Regency patterns, trellis and stripes, floral borders and spotted all-over effects may be found in the pleasantest contrast to those plain, parchment-coloured walls which have surrounded us too long. It may not be necessary to do much to the woodwork, a single coat over some light-coloured paint will make it as good as new, a line of colour on the mouldings may bring the existing decoration into relation with the newly decorated walls. This method was successfully followed in a country house where a

less in the country. In addition to the need for density which to-day's A.R.P. requires, nearly every kind of curtain fabric requires its appropriate lining if it is to be used with effect. Stiff silks, such as taffetas, glazed chintz and the like, require stiff linings. The screen printed satins, loosely woven tapestries in jute, linen or cotton, as well as the new furnishing chevrons and tweeds in wide widths such as have been introduced by Messrs. Gordon Russell, must have soft linings; to-day these may be chosen, for better screening purposes, in dark colours; a blue and white irregular check can be lined with blue, while thinner satins can be interlined, either with black stuffs already acquired, or with unbleached calico.

LIGHTING PROBLEMS

Where there are roller blinds in green or blue linen, the ordinary satin or damask lined with a thin silk will shade the light sufficiently, but it should be our aim to screen the ordinary house lighting so efficiently that there should be no necessity for those depressing lamp shades which allow only a glimmer of light to fall on objects immediately under them. Staircase windows, skylights, and glazed doors between sitting-rooms and conservatories generally present the most difficult problems. Sometimes they may be blocked for the time being with plywood, painted, or decoratively treated with some rapidly executed mural painting—

a flower subject, for instance; but not at the expense of daylight gloom in return for night immunity. A staircase skylight covered with a bright floral chintz having a dark ground will allow some light to pass through it in the day-time, giving the effect of a stained glass window. At night it will prove a sufficient screen provided that the staircase illumination is at a sufficient distance from it. Hanging lights may be covered over at the top, so that they do not throw up too much light on the ceiling. Extravagant forms of lighting must be replaced by effective but economical means: table lamps and wall lights can be substituted for the indirect illumination which consumes much current and does little to raise the spirits. Instead of its uniform illumination on plain, light-coloured walls, and colourless curtains and covers, the present times demand well placed and pleasantly shaded table lamp to light up the glowing colour of walls and woodwork, with bright-faced silks or glazed chintz curtains, and comfortable upholstered furniture in not too delicate colours, so that relaxation and interior gaiety may contrast with darkness and cold without.



BUNKS CAN SOLVE ACCOMMODATION PROBLEMS

floral paper strewn in bunches of multi-coloured flowers on a white ground was used for the walls, the panels of the doors being filled with the same paper and all the mouldings of the off-white woodwork picked out in green. In a dining-room with some fine pieces of Regency furniture the tent-like effect so popular in the Napoleonic age was ingeniously carried out by means of a wallpaper in stripes of aubergine and buff. Cut into the form of tabs, just below the cornice, this paper was carried in segments that met in the centre of the ceiling, and simulated the roof of a tent, giving an intimate air to a rather gaunt interior. Grey wallpaper spotted with silver, used in a room with very bright green paint, replaced some modernistic and dilapidated painted wall decorations.

Rooms that have been converted to new uses in order to provide extra accommodation for evacuated children or adults may have their walls distempered and ceilings tinted in shades that provide a more suitable background for the furnishings which have been removed from elsewhere. Valuable wall coverings in rooms now devoted to war work may be protected with plywood or scrim, and subsequently distempered.

Necessary installation of fresh heating and lighting, increased bathroom accommodation, and telephone extensions in many country houses have left unfortunate scars which may be attended to now. In settling down to new conditions one can at least endeavour to make them as seemly and pleasant as the times allow, and a review of the first provision of opaque window coverings, lamp shades and so on will certainly show that better, and equally efficacious, use of these may be made, so that our spirits are not depressed by the sight of yards of funereal black indoors to match the black-out which has to be endured in the streets—and no

But besides concealing light, we are faced by the rationing of light and heat and the necessity for the utmost economy in fuel. Much can be done by changing to lower-powered bulbs, especially in passages, and by making sure that lights are turned off when not wanted. There is now on the market a switch which works on the opposite principle to those often installed in wardrobes: that is to say, it switches the light off when the door is opened, and can be of great use for front and back doors.

Many central-heating installations were installed without any view to restrictions, just as there are still many old-fashioned grates which burn three times as much coal as a modern well-grate which, besides economising fuel, throws out more heat. If we are going to be rationed on the basis of last year's consumption, it is obvious that we must reduce consumption in some direction, either by leaving some rooms and passages unheated and unlit, or else by installing plant that gives the same amount of heat with less consumption. It is well worth while examining the latter possibility first. Many old gas and electric heaters, owing to age or pattern, are uneconomical and should be replaced with up-to-date models. The leading firms have many suggestions to offer, and a wise step would be to consult one of them on how the problem will be best solved of making a limited ration go as far as possible.

Those owners of country houses which have their own generating plant are in the fortunate position of being free from the restrictions to be imposed on public supply, though, of course, if petrol is used for the generating set, it is not so good! Most, however, run on paraffin, of which there is likely to be an unrestricted supply.

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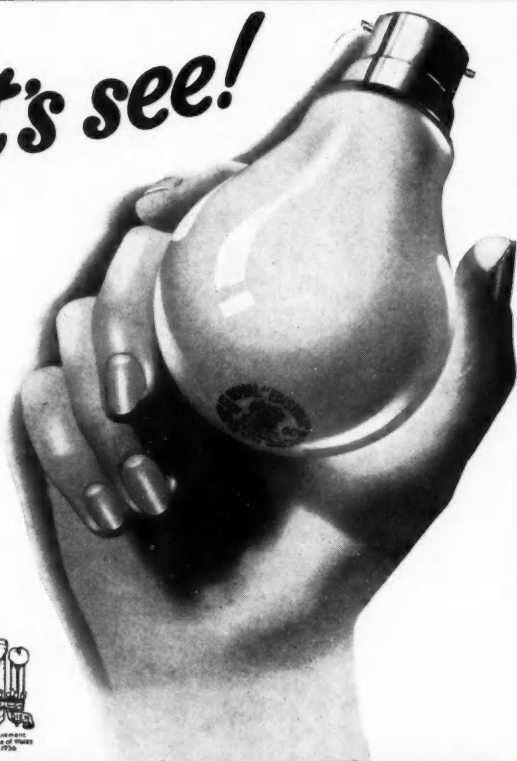
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GIFTS FOR THE GAZETTED

OR for the as yet ungazetted, for that matter; for the duties and obligations of newly commissioned officers do not in any case await the rather dull and solemn announcements of their appointment; and those of their friends who, having been apprised of the undoubted facts through more usual channels, are joyfully called upon to "do the right thing," will not wait, as they say in the reports, for further official confirmation.

The opportunities for providing our young friends with things which are really useful are inexhaustible. To begin with, one has only to think of questions of uniform and equipment. For, though a grateful Government ostensibly provides £40 or £50 for the purchase of Service uniforms, even that sum is not always available at a moment's notice, and, though tailors and outfitters may be both agreeable and reasonable, there will always be a vast number of other articles of equipment to be found outside the Colonel's list of things which must be provided. One has only to think of mess and patrol uniforms, of military boots and spurs, of cap and collar badges, Sam Browne belts and (perhaps) swords, of mess and Service caps, of haversacks, of shirts and ties, of dozens of other articles of clothing and equipment which it is the business of the military or naval tailor and outfitter to produce. At all the best outfitters your young friend will get good and ample advice on all such matters, and can rely on being provided with uniform garments which conform exactly with the dress regulations. He will be provided with that celebrated regulation greatcoat for officers of all arms, and here his friends will do well to remember the desirability of supplementing this official greatcoat with others which can be worn with greater comfort on more strenuous and less ceremonial occasions. Those who were in the Army at the beginning of the last War remember the gradual supersession of regulation coats by "British Warm" and "Trench Warm" of an enormous variety of design as active service conditions became general. And to-day there is a great supply to be had of belted weatherproofs, motor coats, cavalry and infantry waterproofs, some of them lined with wool, some with detachable fleece or fur, some of them with double-buttoning fronts and wind-guard cuffs, and all of them designed on robust and martial lines and, in spite of their obvious comfort, suitable for wearing with orthodox uniform. There was a time, of course, when all such garments had to run the gauntlet of displeasure in high quarters, but that period is past and, within limits, most of the military overcoats and weatherproofs are unlikely to cause unpleasant interviews with Adjutant or C.O.

Among all these and the various additions we have mentioned, gloves, boots, specially warm and woolly underclothing, and so on, there is room for much choice and discrimination, and some of the best-known outfitters have specially designed garments which can be worn with uniform for special purposes—such as a "weather-resisting waistcoat" which one well known firm has just produced at a very reasonable price. There is also much variety of sleeping kit and all sorts and kinds of "flea-bags" are to be found at the best outfitters to-day. It should of course be remembered that during the twenty years which have elapsed since the earlier war, open-air living and sleeping in all weathers has become something of a cult among us, and especially among the younger generation, so that to-day all the gadgets which simplify and add comfort to life in the open or in tents and dug-outs and

other uncomfortable structures, are much greater both in number and usefulness than they were when war broke out in 1914.

One has to remember, of course, that all these things take up room, and there is a strict limit to the amount of impedimenta which any officer, even during training in this country, can take about with him. Of the larger things, obviously he does not want more than one of each. But there are many pieces of equipment which are absolutely indispensable and which take up very little space. Without going into detail one must mention field-glasses, compasses, and all the specially designed pocket-books, diaries, pens and pencils which cannot be done without. One has to remember, too, that, on active service a watch must be constructed so as not only to keep time, but to withstand all sorts of minor misfortunes—and while on this subject it is worth mentioning the importance of compact, strong and properly designed shaving equipment.

These are only some of the more obvious "small" but no less valuable gifts, and there are very many more which are sought after because of their sentimental value. The universality of the "old school tie" is a modern growth, compared with the attachment of the fighting Services to their regimental badges and colours, or the distinguishing badges of their units in many cases. Of objects in Service and regimental colours there is no end, from woollen scarves through silk handkerchiefs to ties and tobacco pouches, not to mention cigarette-cases, lighters of all sorts, and metal match-boxes, decorated in enamel or jewellery with service designs. And this leads, of course, to the inexhaustible supply which to-day can be had in the great London shops of articles of jewellery designed so as to display the appropriate badges, mottoes or designs of Services, corps and units. For they make their appeal not only to the newly commissioned officer but to those who have spent long years in the Services, and to all those mothers, wives, sweethearts and sisters who like to look at a gift which at once reminds them of the giver.



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By BEA HOWE



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DURING the last weeks a vast army of women have been suddenly conscripted into all branches of national service. Many, neatly uniformed, were already in training and prepared, but others left their homes literally at a moment's notice to join up. We who remain in London possess at least the advantage of still being able to buy what we need, and living, after all, very comfortably. Not for us, or at least not yet, the rough-and-tumble of community living in inadequate village billetings or cramped official quarters. Outside the bounds of regulation service equipment, officially given, there naturally must lie all the personal requisites, luxuries to the hardy, necessities to the less Spartan, that have become part and parcel of modern woman's make-up in the broadest sense.

Beginning at bed-rock, almost—for who likes to be uncomfortable for long? and one's bed is always the first consideration—there is a special Dunlop Roll-up Mattress (79s. 6d.) or an extra soft fleecy Sleeping-bag, buff-coloured, for 75s., which will bring rest to the most weary worker. An Active Service Mirror in stainless steel (10s. 6d.) would not come amiss either, or some very stout and sensible wallets in three varying sizes (2s., 3s., and 6s. 11d.) in brown or red leather. Recommended for service abroad, in hospitals or camps, is a neat individual fork, spoon and knife set (13s. 9d.) which can be carried about in the pocket of any greatcoat or mackintosh. One of the most fascinating objects seen lately was a little rubber barrel called a Frigidette (28s. 6d.), which can keep twenty-four to thirty-six ice cubes from twelve to twenty-four hours when in use. It weighs less than a pound, and is obtainable in very gay colours—"Stop" red, green and blue, as well as white. At any time of the day or night its possessor is ensured of having a cool, refreshing drink



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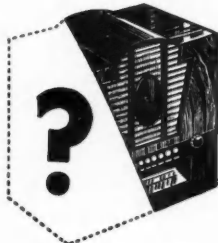
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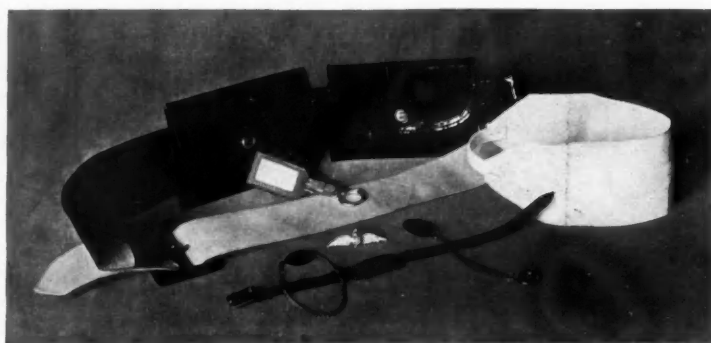
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Also at Camberley

at her elbow, and it might be adapted to other food uses. Gas-proof containers should be welcome to all those dealing with the feeding of evacuated mothers and children, besides to up-to-date housewives. They come in three sizes, are extremely decorative, being painted cream, with green bakelite tops specially fitted. The large size cost 3s., the smaller 1s. 6d.; an accommodating round one 2s. For the ardent tea-drinker—in which class are women, from charwomen to film-stars in their dressing-rooms, while certainly all those nursing and on night duty, top the list—the high-speed kettle, which gives fresh hot tea in a few minutes, surely would be the gift! A two-pint size is 13s. 9d., and the three-pint 16s. 6d. An important asset is its neat metal case, which forms a gale-proof stand for boiling, while a compartment in the case holds the stove and large spirit container. An infuser inside the kettle enables it to serve the dual purpose of a teapot! Just the right size for a Service pocket is a collapsible aluminium sandwich-box, and a happy thought, for only 2s. 6d.

Gadgets have their fatal attraction, particularly to the men. They not only like receiving but giving them as presents. A boon to any air warden, male or female, would be the All-Bright Torch Pencil. A small identity disc on a plain leather strap with a silver disc (complete with engraving, 6s. 6d.) could not be bettered. Then there are luminous armlets (1s.) for all drivers (or walkers), and any number of coloured leather address labels (2s.) to match one's gas-mask container. A special A.R.P. belt (11s. 6d.) boasts three pockets in suede or black patent leather.

The more intimate comforts that touch upon our personal lives, fond mothers and anxious relatives concerned with questions of long hours, damp beds, and colds in the chest, can be relied on to supply! So a wonderful wardrobe of extra garments is quickly assembled. There are gay waistcoats of corduroy and felt (21s. 9d. and 25s. 9d.), in holly green, berry red, lemon, and gentian blue, or little ribbed vests and button-through cardigans with V necks and short sleeves in soft khaki wool (32s. 6d.). A



FOR THE COMPLETE PEDESTRIAN. Wallet belt (Lillywhite), dwarf address label and luminous armlet (Rivoli), paste and marquise Service brooch and identity strap bracelet (Rivoli), gold identity bracelet and gold fob identity disc and key ring (Harrods)

the Norwegian skor principle are ideal (35s. 9d.). Coloured leather booties for the winter, lined in fleecy lambswool with thick crêpe soles, are appearing; unlined 29s., lined 3 guineas. A particularly good colour is sea-sand that tones in with khaki. And, of course, there are always Glastonburys! One young ambulance driver, writing home for her woollen ankle-length ski-ing pants (17s. 6d.) to slip on under her trousers, has created quite a demand for them, while woollen vests and pantees (7s. 11d. each garment) might be considered when prices are still normal and stocks to hand. A Lilliwhisp pantee belt (32s. 6d.) is exactly right for the trousered, and washable.

Lastly, but not least, come the luxury presents. Elegant furs, expensive jewels, do not go with uniforms. Their turn will come again. Instead of a diamond wrist-watch, a Service one with a luminous dial takes its place (from £2 10s.). Or there is a most attractive little fob or bedside watch, guaranteed, for 3 guineas. Silver Service badges of the A.F.S., Home Defence, Land Army, and A.R.P., etc., are all available. So are regimental badge brooches in enamel and gold (from 30s. to 3 guineas), and some very decorative ones in paste and marquise. Pretty models in this glittering type are the R.A.F. Wings (30s.) and the Naval Crown (21s.). Identity locket and chains, or bracelets, abound; in gold (40s.) or in silver (8s. 6d., complete with engraving), it only remains to choose the shape or size one likes. A very neat gold fob disc that can clip on to any object—hand-bag, lapel jacket, etc.—was a charming variant of this theme.

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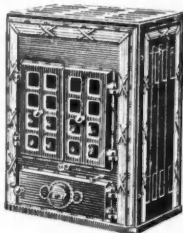
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FASHION FAIR

WOOL FROCKS

By DORA SHACKELL



A PART from our definite war-work—be it looking after evacuees, A.R.P., or part-time nursing—for most of us the patriotic thing to do at the moment is to carry on as normally as possible. Now is the time when ordinarily you would be buying winter clothes; and if you are not in uniform all the day, then now is still the time.

Maybe with high-minded purpose you have persuaded yourself that to abstain from doing this is some kind of patriotic sacrifice. It may be a sacrifice—especially for all those engaged in clothes production. But this does not mean that it is in the national interest, or is going to help to win the war. Happily, the Government has already made us aware of the particular mistake of not buying anything. But, equally, indiscriminate buying is not to anyone's advantage either. The thing to do is to plan ahead.

Let us tackle the problem by facing the worst that could happen—while, of course, hoping for the best. Suppose the war is to be very prolonged, there will certainly be some kind of scarcity. Wool will be inferior, weaves less interesting, dyes not so good. Workmanship will become less exact as hands are lost to other purposes. So the obvious conclusion is to buy good things now that will see you through.

Naturally, to secure a long tenure of attractive usefulness you should avoid the *bizarre* or startling. On the other hand, don't be dingy! It is fatal both to your own satisfaction and to that of others. This really is a point worth studying, for into

GORRINGE make this charmingly practical blouse. It is in light-weight wool angora and can be had in many colours including navy.

THE frock and jacket are in wine coloured fancy jersey cloth. The yokes of both the frock and the jacket are decoratively worked with leaves made from the reverse side of the cloth.

The other little frock is also in jersey. The tiny pattern is blue on brown, and the belt picks up these two colours.



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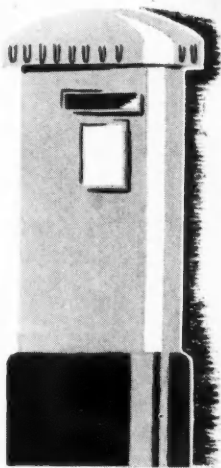
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35. Grosvenor Street
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BOTH of these delightful wool frocks came from Barri of Grosvenor Street.

The black one is extremely elegant in its simplicity.

The second, which is beige in colour, has a cunningly arranged underslip to which is attached a back panel of box-pleats.



quite the gloomiest circumstances one charmingly dressed woman can bring a whole lot of cheer. And maybe after all that is going to be one of woman's big contributions to the national effort.

Sketched are several wool garments chosen with this end in view. The little blouse is the kind of thing that will be adored by the hard-working woman attending committee meetings, or chasing about settling evacuees' problems, and generally being persuasive

in the face of difficulties. It is not frivolous, it is not dreary. It is just—practical and *chic*. Moreover, it cannot date, and that is a very definite advantage.

The two frocks are in jersey. In case you are not familiar with some of the new jersey garments you should look carefully at these. All the old faults have disappeared, leaving nothing but charm, comfort and a chameleonic quality which makes them suitable almost anywhere. Especially charming is the frock with the little coat. With winter ahead, and fuel

rationing in force, this is a notion not to be despised. One might as well be forearmed with *chic* as driven to some unattractive makeshift. The other little frock recommends itself by its very modest price. Gorrings, by the way, go in for outsize garments as well.

* * *

On this page are two frocks from Barri of Grosvenor Street. The first is a black one. Redolent of model design and workmanship, it should fulfil many an occasion in sincere good taste. It is, too, the kind of frock that will serve for a number of purposes. Sometimes you may wear with it a string of pearls, sometimes a paste clip. A bracelet, a brilliant flower, or even a snowy handkerchief, are all the foil required to set off its inherent elegance.

The other frock is a copy of a Balenciaga model. One frock as attractive as this should do much to give you calm assurance, come what may!

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AUTUMN IN THE FRUIT GARDEN

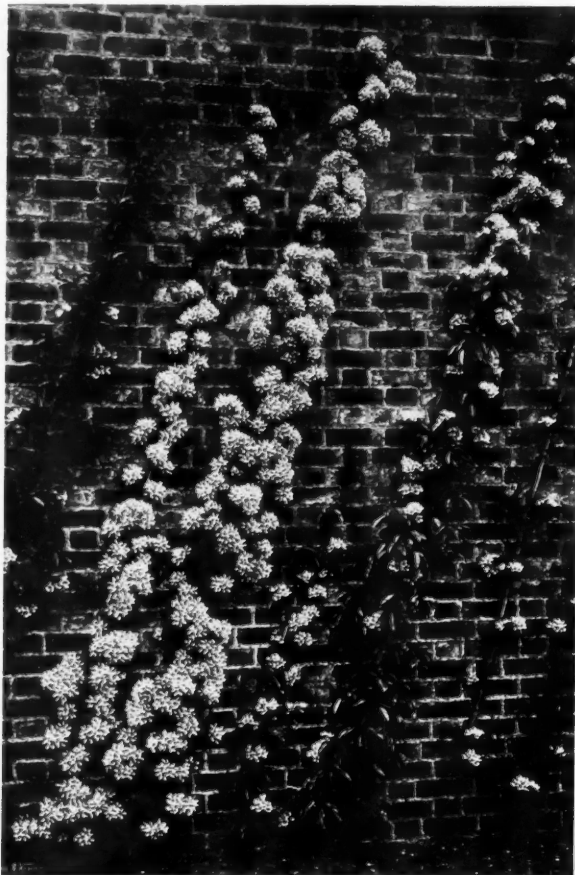
HARVESTING AND STORING THE CROPS—THE IMPORTANCE OF GREASE-BANDING AND SPRAYING—FUTURE PLANTING

THE fruit harvest this year has been a good one, and the most pressing work at the moment is the gathering of the crops immediately they are mature. Proper and timely harvesting is work of the first importance at any time, but more especially in these difficult days when it is the duty of everyone to conserve supplies of all food crops and avoid waste of any kind. Unless fruits are gathered at the proper time and handled with care to avoid bruising, they are likely to show signs of early decay, and in consequence are hardly worth storage space. No tree should be stripped of its fruits until they are mature, and, where long-keeping varieties are grown, fruit on these should be allowed to hang as late as possible. Before storing away on shelves or trays, all sound fruits, like the finest dessert and cooking varieties, should be wrapped in the specially prepared tissue papers that are now sold for the purpose. This simple precaution, which costs little, counteracts many deficiencies in the storage conditions, and the fruits themselves are less liable to rot and, incidentally, retain their freshness longer than those that are unwrapped.

Generally speaking, the quality and quantity of the harvest invariably reflect the treatment and management of the orchard, and the observant grower will learn much from the yield. Abundant crops usually follow adequate surface cultivation, proper pruning and manuring, and regular spraying; and where the quality of the harvest leaves much to be desired, the fault can generally be traced to the neglect of those duties which make all the difference between good and bad fruit production. While, of course, it does not ensure abundant crops every year, being unable to overcome the disastrous effects of frosts and cold winds, regular spraying with approved materials will go a long way towards the production of generous crops of clean and healthy fruit.

It will not be long before the winter moths emerge from their resting place in the ground beneath the trees, and the sooner the work of grease-banding is put in hand to check the winter moth and its allies, which breed the spring plague of destructive caterpillars, the better. Grease-banding does more than anything else to destroy this pest, for the female moths are wingless and must climb the trees to reach the twigs and spurs on which to deposit their eggs. Grease-bands, properly applied, form an impassable barrier, and, apart from trapping the winter moths, they catch many other troublesome pests as well, including the woolly aphis, which will soon migrate from the infested woolly white branches to the roots below. If they are to give the maximum service, the bands should be affixed to the trees during the next week or two and by the end of this month at the latest—and once in position, care should be taken to see that they are kept in proper condition throughout the winter by the occasional application of fresh grease. Strips of special banding paper should be used for the purpose, and tied firmly top and bottom round the trunk at a distance of about three feet from the ground. It is essential that the bands should be fixed firmly and closely to the stem, so that there are no crevices underneath between the bark and the band, through which the moths can make their way. When the trees are young and supported by a stake, this too should receive a band, fixed at the same height from the ground. On bush trees, where there is only a short main stem, the lower part of every main branch must have its band, and so placed that it is well above the ground. The banding paper can be dispensed with in the case of old, rough-barked trees, and the grease applied direct to the trunk; but, whether paper is employed or not, it is necessary to use a good brand of tree-banding grease.

Though grease-banding does a great deal to reduce the ravages of caterpillars and aphides, it in no way dispenses with the need for thorough spraying in the winter with a tar distillate wash, and in the spring with a lime sulphur spray. A third spraying in the autumn, round about this time, is also advisable in those gardens where the trees are badly infested with "blight." There is nothing better for the purpose than a contact insecticide, such as nicotine or Katakilla, or one in powder form, which is preferred by some. Whether as a spray



CORDON-TRAINED PEARS ON A WALL

This form of tree takes up a minimum of space and is particularly suited to restricted surroundings

or dust, the insecticide should be applied with force to ensure the penetration of the protective cotton-wool-like covering, beneath which the aphides live and feed. Only on low bush or pyramid trees, trained cordons and espaliers, is it possible to daub over every blight cluster with a brush dipped in methylated spirit or a dilute solution of a tar oil wash.

There is still ample time yet before any planting can be put in hand, except in the case of strawberries, which should be established in their permanent quarters as soon as possible if they are to yield fruit next year. But although planting time is still a few weeks ahead, it is not too early to consult the new season's catalogues, which are already available, and to make a selection of varieties. Marked progress has been made of late years in the production of new varieties of apples, pears, plums and other fruits, and some of the newer kinds are superior to the older sorts. Among dessert apples, for example, Laxton's Superb, Lord Lambourne and Exquisite are three notable introductions well worth a trial and should find a place along with such standard varieties as Cox's Orange, Ribston Pippin, James Grieve, Worcester Pearmain, Russet, Keswick Codlin, Newton Wonder, Bramley's Seedling, and many others. Laxton's Superb Pear is a newcomer of great value, fit to take its place alongside of Doyenne du Comice, Beurre Superfin, Beurre Hardy, and others of proved merit. Among plums, Early Laxton deserves a trial, and the same can be said of the splendid new cherry called Ursula Rivers. Among raspberries, no one will go wrong with Red Cross and Pyne's Royal while Daniel's September is unequalled as a late black currant, and Bedford Giant and John Innes are two of the finest blackberries to date. It cannot be too strongly emphasised in these days that the best use should be made of every available inch of ground in the kitchen garden, and, wherever there is space, room should be found for a row of trained trees, either cordons or espaliers, or for a collection of bush fruits. Every inch of wall space should be utilised, and the accompanying illustrations show how it is possible to accommodate a varied collection of fruit trees in comparatively restricted space. Where there is any doubt about the varieties to plant, the most suitable forms of trees to select, or the root stocks, a most important consideration where space is limited, a good fruit nurseryman should be consulted. T.



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SOLUTION to No. 505

The clues for this appeared in September 30th issue.

PEEPI NGTOM LAMB
E N M O V S R
C O M M A N D E E R E S T E
K E G L R P A A
E N S U E I N D I A N I N K
R H M O L L I
O C E A N S A T E E N
O C R N M C D G
B R A Z E N F A C E D
S M E S N U C
E X P E D I T E D H U N C H
R B S R R O B E
V I E W M E D A L L I O N S
E L E K E R T
R O L L A T T E N D A N T S

ACROSS.

- 1 and 6. They would naturally express themselves in manly tones (three words, 4, 5, 5)
9. The Air Warden's duty has a theatrical effect (9)
10. Boswell was Auchinleck's (5)
11. Trace me in an anagram, though subsequent identification may be difficult (7)
12. It would be a strange one to do the crossword twice (7)
- 13 and 24. A god has taken his seat on a vase (6)
14. No scales are needed to weigh them (7)
17. A glint of light from a fish immersed (7)
19. "Poor Ted" (anagr.) (7)
22. Artists from Chester (7)
25. Clothes torn round an object (7)
26. Palm that can be cut up and made to plait (7)
29. A day of reckoning (5)
30. Not a person to mince his words (9)
- 31 and 32. His tomb is at Canterbury (three words, 5, 3, 6)

DOWN.

1. "Let me have — dying And I seek no more delight."—Keats (5)
2. Dissolute (5)
3. Make a hot spot out of a cool van (7)
4. Wherein singers may be found to gain admission (7)
5. Wrings out (7)
6. Men of Cæsar's stature (7)
7. Brightly gleamed this banner (9)
8. They counted more in the game than the grey ones (two words, 3, 6)
14. The "s" in maths? (9)
15. It implies shoulders to bear it if work is to be (two words, 7, 2)
- 16, 18 and 27. Flower that can stand any amount of heat? (two words, 6, 5)
20. Upright (7)
21. A dispatch for the advanced guard? (7)
22. Peerages may to a seat in the House of Lords (7)
23. Ulysses' fair enchantress (7)
27. A face of iron? (5)
28. The end of 8 would make this fish smell (5)

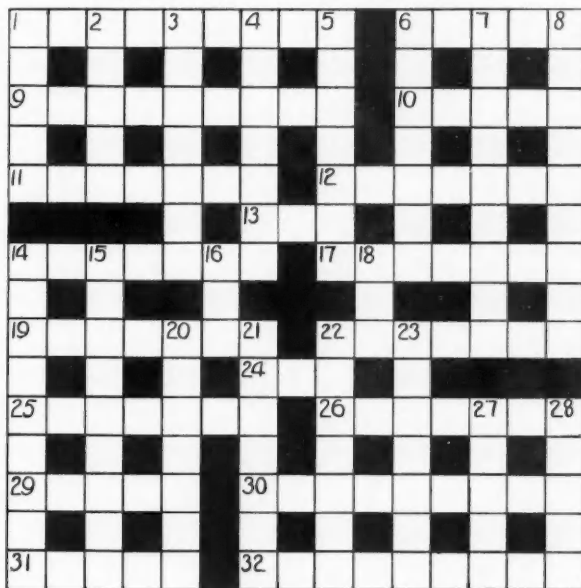
"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 506

A prize of books to the value of 3 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 506, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the **first post on the morning of Tuesday, October 10th, 1939.**

The winner of Crossword No. 505 is

Lady Magnay, Saxham Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 506



Name

Address

ENTERTAINING THE YOUNG VISITORS

NO doubt about it, most of us who live in the country are entertaining visitors at the moment and expect them to stay some months. Some of us have visitors we have invited—sisters and cousins and aunts, or, more likely, their children, for the majority of these visitors are young—and some of us have little folks of whom we have never even heard before; but in either case the happiness of those visitors is a matter of supreme importance to us, and not entirely from unselfish reasons, for a happy child is about a hundred per cent. pleasanter and easier to manage than a bored and unhappy one. So far the weather has been very kind to us, but the nights are getting dark, and rain and snow and frost are to be expected, and even in provincial towns and large villages the black-out will make entertainment outside the house difficult, while there will be days, too, when colds and such minor ailments will keep our visitors indoors. When—

"Doctor declares that I must not go out,
My throat is so sore I'm unable to shout,
So all I can do is to sit still and pout."

This is where books—old books and new books, picture books and reading books—are going to be the salvation of our home life.

Most households can probably supply older visitors from their own libraries, and at any rate older readers can find their own chosen fields to browse in, but for children books have to be chosen wisely and offered attractively, and not many households of grown-up people have more than two or three suitable books left as flotsam and jetsam on their bookshelves.

In 1914, when this problem of dark evenings indoors was by no means so acute, the publishers had little left to sell after three or four months of war, so it behoves us to be early in the field, and, luckily, many new books have already made their appearance.

In the circumstances, books which deal with country life and pursuits are likely to have double value as illustrating the children's new circumstances and creating fresh interests. Among such books R. M. Lockley's "Early Morning Island" (Harrap, 5s.), the adventures of his little girl, as told to him by herself, on the island of Skokholm where they live, is outstanding, and so is Primrose Cumming's "Rachael of Romney" (Country Life, 5s.). The story is set in the Romney Marshes, and Rachael is a sheep, so it is obviously out of the ordinary and, as might be expected of the author, a sound, sensible, exciting story well told. She is also responsible for the generous letterpress of "Ben" (Dent, 5s.), a book of marvellous farm photographs by Harold Burdekin which will make farm life intelligible to any young stranger. "Mischief, My Spaniel" (Arrowsmith, 3s. 6d.) is a quite simple, very charming, life-like dog story by Lawrence Tanner, likely to please children all the more because it is not tricked out to attract them. Another dog story is "Flash" (Murray, 5s.), written by J. Ivester Lloyd and illustrated by T. Ivester Lloyd. Flash, a lurcher, lives part of his life with pedlars and fair people, and it is an exciting story with a happy ending. That cannot be said of "Patrick" (Macmillan, 6s.), by Diana Buttenshaw, as the hero dies, but it is not made too pathetic, and when I remember how I enjoyed some left-over early Victorian books with

similar endings that I read as a child, I fancy that many young people will like it no less for that. The hero, as a baby, was shipwrecked on an island where he lived alone and very happily with lots of animals. When he was rescued he proved a sad misfit among ordinary little boys, but luckily he got back at last to his island.

"Pony for Sale" (Hamish Hamilton, 7s. 6d.) is a long and thrilling yarn about four children who saved up to buy a pony, and their American friend Larry who talked like a film actor, and the dogs at their aunt's kennels, and a real villain: and it is excellent entertainment. Another good story of a dog is "Laddie's Way" (R.T.S. Lutterworth Press, 3s. 6d.), in which Frances Cowen tells of a stray who tackled a burglar and helped to rescue a boy from a dangerous cliff, and, when his old master found him, was allowed to choose whether he would go with him or stay with Jimmie, his new friend.

"The Wild Life Around Us" (Allen and Unwin, 6s.) is edited by Ian Cox and brings together a list of the best nature talks that have been heard on the wireless in the last two years. They deal with bats, shore life, trees, seals, deer, fell life, river life, and the formation of British scenery, and a number of very well known authorities are among their authors.

The boy or girl who is keen on hunting will like "The Young Entry" (Black, 7s. 6d.), by K. F. Barker. It deals with fox-hunting, beagling, and other hunting for beginners, and the author has illustrated it herself. An even more practical book is "Ponies for Children" (Country Life, 5s.), by Margaret Williamson. It is very fully illustrated from photographs, and goes into such matters as buying a pony and first steps in breaking it. At the present time, when the only possibility of keeping a pony for any of us will be in our ability to care for him ourselves, this book will be invaluable. A strong pony, indeed, may in these circumstances solve the transport difficulty for many country people. An outdoor book from another angle is "Silent Flight" (Country Life, 5s.), by Ann C. Edmonds, a girl who has taught many Royal Air Force pilots how to glide. It is, of course, a story of gliding. "How They Fly" (Country Life, 3s. 6d.), by James Gardner, which deals with the problem of flight quite simply, will please the same readers; it comes in the "How it Works" Series, with "Ships: How They Sail," and "How Man Uses Water," and several others.

Most of the old favourite books are now to be obtained in cheap editions—I should like to stress the claims of "Westward Ho!" and the morbid but most satisfactory "Black Beauty"; and a new arrival among cheap editions is "Moorland Mousie" in the Junior "Country Life" Library, among a lot of other good stories, all at 3s. 6d. But old favourites are a fascinating topic, and their names are legion.

Points to remember in trying to interest children in books are that you must yourself be interested, and that they must be offered as a treat, never allowed to seem for a moment a grown-up person's method of keeping a young person quiet. On the whole, too, and with exceptions, it is a good thing to behave about books rather as one does about meals; let them have their own set time—to be looked forward to all day—devoted only to them, whether read individually or aloud, and at the end of it let them be safely put away, not left about to be idly turned over and wearied of before they are read. **BRENDA E. SPENDER.**

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